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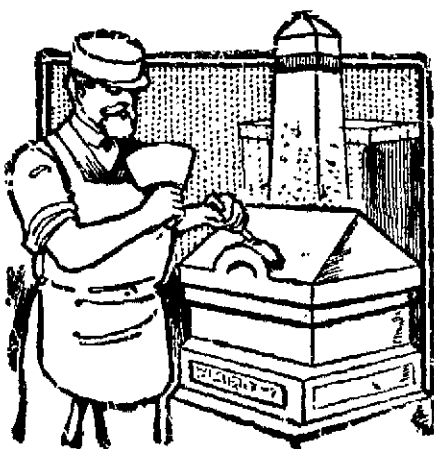
## NO MATTER

WHAT THE WEATHER IS NOW, YOU WILL  
SOON WANT A LIGHT SUIT.

It will be to your advantage to order Hot Weather Garments at once and I can make it to your advantage to order them of me.

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We design and execute descriptions of monumental work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

### Thomas G. Lester

Shop and Yard  
No. 2 Water Street.

## FIRE PLACES OF RICH, RED FACE BRICKS

Cannot be surpassed for beauty and comfort in the home. They are also inexpensive. We make a specialty of furnishing this class of bricks in all shades of red in lots from 50 bricks upwards. Bricks are carefully selected and packed in straw and small lots are shipped in barrels. We also manufacture

MILLIONS OF FACE BRICKS, CHIMNEY, SEWER AND COMMON BRICKS.

The public is cordially invited to visit the most modern brick-making plant in the world and see bricks made and handled by electrical machinery.

FISKE BRICK CO., - DOVER POINT, N. H.

## JAP - A - LAC

The New Wood Finisher.

## Rider & Cotton,

65 Market St.

## OVER THE RIVER.

### What Is Going On In Town Of Kittery.

### CHAPTER OF EVENTS IN OUR LIVELY SISTER TOWN.

### Things Of Interest To People On Both Sides Of The Piscataqua.

### BUDGET OF NEWS INTENDED FOR READERS THERE OR HERE.

Kittery, Me., June 24.  
A very quiet wedding occurred at the home of George Ireland in Eliot when his eldest daughter, Mrs. Grace Hayden, was united in marriage to William H. Wirling of Salem, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Elbridge Gerry at half-past three o'clock, in the presence of only a few relatives. The bride wore a traveling suit of blue tulle, with hat to match. A lunch was served after the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Wirling took the train for Salem, where they will reside.

Yesterday the wreck of the V. T. H., which has been lying at Sea Point for the past ten days, was sold at auction by J. Perley Putnam of York. The spars, rigging, anchor, sail and chart were purchased by James R. McKay, the yawl boat, wood and hull by Burton T. Hoyt, the piling and spruce poles went to Daniel O. Seawards. The whole amounted to \$395. Captain D. Delap wife and child left for Boston to take a steamer for their home in the Provences.

Attorney Charles C. Smith, who has been in and about Boston for several days, returned today.

The recent rains have not only filled many an empty cistern but have flooded many a cellar, much to the discomfort of the housekeepers.

The little son of Carpenter and Mrs. Wilbur Stevenson, who are staying with Augustus Stevenson in North Kittery, has been quite sick for the past week, but is improving.

Boatswain Hugh Sweeney of the U. S. S. Hartford paid a flying visit to his family here yesterday, having twenty-four hours' leave of absence.

Mrs. Frank E. Rowell entertained a few friends at her pretty home on Badger's Island on Monday evening the occasion being the anniversary of her birth. Music added to the enjoyment of the evening.

The Eastern Star lodge will not meet this evening, as expected, but next Wednesday evening, July 1.

Today is St. John's day and many of the local Masons are at the Isles of Shoals.

William Dean Howells is the sole owner of the cottage which he now occupies at Kittery Point, having purchased it from Mr. Turner.

Edwin Duncan goes to Boston today to be present at the dedication of the Hooker monument.

Mrs. Walter Ball went to Lynn, Mass., today, for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Stephen Paul.

Mrs. Sylvester Hooper returned from Saco yesterday, much improved in health.

The ladies of the I. O. G. T. are expected to bring cake this evening to accompany the ice cream which has been ordered.

The law forbidding spitting on sidewalks and steps, which is being carried out in some of the large cities, ought to be enforced in Kittery. The small piece of sidewalk from C. C. Walker's variety store to the end of W. W. Paul's dry goods store is a most disgraceful sight, every morning.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U. S. N., of the navy yard lectured before a large and appreciative audience last evening in the Congregational church at Kittery Point. His subject was "The Wanderings of a United States Naval Chaplain."

Mr. and Mrs. William Edison of Kittery Point are rejoicing over the arrival of a son at their home this week.

### ELIOT MAN ROBBED.

Invited Behind a Building to Have a Drink and Job Was Done.

A man who claimed to hail from Eliot, Me., appeared at the police station in Dover on Tuesday morning and reported that he was robbed on Fourth street on Monday evening by two young men.

He says that he met the men and they invited him behind a building to have a drink out of a bottle which they had.

He accepted the invitation and went behind the building, where they quickly held him up, and relieved him of his hard earned cash and watch.

The Eliot man says that he had about two dollars in money and they took every cent that he had. The officers are investigating the case. The Eliot man was pretty drunk at the time he was robbed as he is unable to give a very good description of the parties who robbed him.

### TRAFFIC GOOD.

Cold Weather Does Not Keep Summer Visitors From Arriving.

About all of the trains east from Boston are especially heavy this week, and the summer travel has started in, regardless of the cold weather.

Of course the traffic is not as heavy as if it was real warm weather, for this season would have been a record breaker if the month of June had been seasonable.

The owners of cottages are, however, arriving in large numbers and very few of the cottages remain closed.

### ABOUT PEOPLE YOU MAY KNOW

William D. Grace of this city, who was elected president of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association at the Weirs on Tuesday, presented to the association a gavel. On the head of it is a silver plate, inscribed: "Presented to the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, June 23, 1903, by W. D. Grace."

The gavel is a very handsome one, "he head being made of East Indian oak wood taken from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk at Santiago by shells from the United States ship Massachusetts. The handle is of mahogany, from the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been refitted by the United States government and is now in service in the Philippines.

Woodward Emery was one of eight of the '64 class of Harvard to meet at Young's hotel in Boston, on Tuesday, for the observance of the anniversary.

Anna G. Annable, formerly of this city and granddaughter of the late George Annable, was one of the class at Radcliffe College to receive the degree of A. B. on Tuesday.

Daniel Webster, who has been spending a few weeks in this city has returned to his summer home in Rye, N. H. Mr. Webster is an extensive traveler and is known in the West as "Montana Dan." He is a descendant of the illustrious Daniel Webster, statesman, and a veteran of the late Civil war—Newburyport Daily News.

"Montana Dan" is now in this city.

### A FEAST IN STORE.

Miss Maud I. Entwistle, who has been visiting in Boston, has returned home to begin active preparations for appearing in Ingomar at Music hall in July. A feast is in store for the community.

### SEVERAL APPLICANTS.

Applications for the position of principal of the Whipple school are now in order. It is rumored that several out of town gentlemen hope to be selected.

### FOR LICENSE INSPECTORS.

No Disclosure Made, but the Guesses Are Narrowing Down.

Since Counselor Collins has returned from his business trip to the West, it is expected that all of the members of the council will be present at a meeting of the governor and his official advisers Thursday evening, and the matter of confirming the appointments by the license commissioners, of inspectors or special agents, will be considered then.

It has been a long time since the names were sent to the executive board, but as to the identity of the persons named, there has been no disclosure. That has not prevented speculation in regard thereto, however, and the guesses have, at times taken a wide range.

A probable reasoning has been that if there are to be only three at the outset, as reported, one would be allotted to Hillsborough county, as the largest, one to the eastern section of the state, and one to Concord, the official home of the commission. Since Manchester was given the chairman of the commission, the inspector might not go there, and so by elimination it might be figured that F. W. Ordway of Milford, the home of Councilor Kaley, might be called by the commission to represent that county; for the eastern section, it is considered that the selection of the commission has most likely been F. E. Small of Rochester, as the democratic member; similar speculation locates the commission's choice for the third member upon G. Scott Locke, the former marshal of Concord.

It is a guess, then, that the names that the governor and council have been asked to approve are: F. W. Ordway of Milford, F. E. Small of Rochester and G. Scott Locke of this city.

### ON THE DIAMOND.

A Strong Team.

The Newburyport A. C. team will be composed as follows on its New Hampshire trip:

Pike, H.; Manix, 2b.; Southwell, ss.; F. Clarkson, p.; Mains, cf.; H. Clarkson, 3b.; Johnson, c.; Walker, 2b.; McLaughlin, c.; Muchmore, p.; Page, 1b.; Dresser, p.

This will make one of the strongest teams that have played from Newburyport in recent years. H. Clarkson played two years on Yale and two on Harvard varsity teams and made both his Y and H. F. Clarkson is now playing on the Lynn team. Walker and Mains played on this year's Dean academy team. Manix played last year in the Maine state league. Dresser is now pitching for Dorchester and pitched this year for the N. A. C. team while it won from Andover and Exeter. Johnson was captain of the Newton A. C. team last year and was on Needham football team. Muchmore is a left-handed pitcher now playing on the North Berwick team.

It is possible that there will be two games between Portsmouth and Newmarket July 4th, at Portsmouth in the forenoon and at Newmarket in the afternoon.

Manager Carney of the Concord club has given strict orders to his men to stop annoying the umpire. In case there is need of anyone to talk to that functionary he will do it himself. If others adopted the same tactics, it would be better for them and the league as a whole, while the umpires could do much better work.

Ready and McCabe of Dartmouth are playing with Wakefield, Mass.

McGraw of Exeter and Dean academy will play with Whitinsville.

Parent a brother of Fred Parent of the Boston American league team, is playing on the Rochester team.

Billy Hamilton is said to be worth \$25,000.

### Flick Mighty Good

Elmer Flick of the Cleveland is a

mighty good man. Last year he just failed to reach the 300 mark, his average being 295. On account of the embargo against him, Layne, Beardsley and the other players who jumped from the Philadelphia Nationals to the Philadelphia Athletics, and the necessary subsequent withdrawal to Cleveland, he did not play in all the games.

He took part in 121 contests and made 137 hits out of 464 times at bat and made ten sacrifice hits and scored eighty-three runs. He had twenty-two baggers, a dozen three-baggers and two home runs. On July 6 last year he made three triples, and on July 29 made three singles and a double. His timely hitting won two games for the Cleveland. In the field he accepted 187 chances out of 199, making thirteen errors. He had 171 put-outs and 11 assists, his average being .935.

Gilligan has played all outfield positions for Manchester, second and third bases and short stop—six positions. A handy man to have around.

Nashua is going after the pennant regardless of the expense, the management now contemplating the purchase of Billy Hamilton's services for the remainder of the season.

The Newport management have secured Mike Lynch, the crack college twirler of the country, from Brown University.

"Down where the Wurzbarger flows, flows, flows," explains the deliver in the batting eye and accounts for the poor playing of more than one member of the Manchester team this season, (says the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror), and "down where the Annheuser flows" might be attributed to something of the same results in the Shoe city, (says the Haverhill Gazette.)

### STATE CAMP TO CONTINUE.

Improvements Will Be Made on Grounds in Coming Year.

There was a good deal of talk during the recent state encampment relative to the continuance of the state camp, if the militia organization of the state is brought under federal control. There appears to be no question about this, in the higher circles, however, and the authorities are going about making improvements on the grounds between now and next June.

There appears to be no ground for the expectation that the state camp will be altogether done away.

### FOR MARINE CORPS.

Captain Lane to Open Recruiting Office in Manchester.

Captain Rufus H. Lane of the U. S. Marine corps, stationed at the Portsmouth navy yard, was in Manchester on Tuesday, making arrangements for the opening of the recruiting office. E. H. Clough, custodian of the government building, has been instructed to provide a room for him in the post-office building.

Captain Lane will open his office and begin recruiting for the Marine corps within a few days.

### FOR A STATE LEAGUE.

Plan of the Veteran Firemen Will Be Carried Out.

The Manchester Veteran Firemen's association has voted to issue invitations to the various veteran organizations in this state to appoint delegates to go to Manchester and organize a state league. It has been said that the league will be organized by the last of next month.

The purpose is to have a muster annually and conduct a contest for a state trophy.

### NAVAL ORDERS.

Pay Director Edwin Putnam, U. S. N., (retired) from the New York navy yard, for duty as general storekeeper of that yard.

Assistant Paymaster Parry G. Kennard to report to the commandant at the Mare Island navy yard for temporary duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Captain Arthur W. Yates, U. S. A., quartermaster, is ordered from Portland, Me. to Fort Constitution on official business pertaining to the quartermaster's department in connection with construction work.

### ORGANIZING THE BARTENDERS

Richard W. Kennedy's Errand in New Hampshire.

Richard W. Kennedy, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, and also for the Bartenders' International League of America, is organizer for New Hampshire, and Vermont, and is making a tour of the cities of these states.

Mr. Kennedy has just organized a bartenders' union at Nashua, into which practically every bartender in that city was received. He has also received a charter for the Concord union, which will be duly installed the first of next week. In the formal organization at Concord Mr. Kennedy will be assisted by the officers of the Manchester union.

Mr. Kennedy is now in Manchester. He will next visit Dover, Somersworth and Portsmouth. After completing his work in this state he will go to Vermont.

The International union, which Mr. Kennedy represents, is composed of 479 organizations and has a membership of over 50,000.

### THE LITTLE JOKER.

Seasonable slang: Dry up.

It is hoped that the mildness of June won't cause the dealers to feel that they must raise the cost of July and August ice in order to get even.

The man who writes poetry about "lovely" June has taken to the woods, and he's having a wet time of it there.

There never was but one woman who could get out of a hammock gracefully—and everybody had to take her word for it.

A man with a rain-making outfit would run some risk of being mobbed if he should show up in New Hampshire just now.

A grocery firm is in sore distress, having just received the following order: "Please ship me at once by freight one bag salt, fourteen lb. shugger. The stock brought in a baby last night, and box crackers, also one barrel soap. It weighed nine lb."

What is so raw as a day in June?

Horseless carriages and wireless telegraphy are all right, but a sunless summer is carrying it too far.

"It is claimed by old inhabitants that there have been summers in Portsmouth when flannel and crash suits were just the proper thing."

The hurdy hurdy man caught grinding out "In The Good Old Summer Time" ought to get sixty days with Sheriff Collis.

Railroad men said that the sun was out in Laconia, when they left there this morning—is it going the rounds like the license commissioners?

### ON JUNE 26.

The annual entertainment and strawberry festival of the young people, for the benefit of the People's church, will be held this year on Friday evening June 26, at the South wardroom.

The marriage of J. J. Donnelly and Miss Ellen Murphy, two well known and popular young people, will take place on Wednesday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

## When in Exeter

## DINNER

## SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N.







# A SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN MAINE.

Extract from a paper read before the Maine Medical Association, at its semi-centennial on June 4th, by Dr. J. L. M. Willis of Eliot.

The early history of medicine in our state, is its history in New England and from its scientific standpoint old England as well. From the first settlement until 1820, we were a province under Massachusetts and subject to her laws, medical and otherwise.

For a proper understanding of the growth and development of the science of medicine it may be well to give a short sketch of conditions as they existed in colonial and provincial days. When the first settlers came they found the Indians weakened and being destroyed by a form of malignant disease which Cotton Mather speaks of in the "Magnalia" as follows:

"The Indians in these parts had newly, even about a year or two before, been visited with such a prodigious pestilence; as carried away not a tenth, but nine parts of ten (yea, 'tis said nineteen of twenty) among them; so that the woods were almost cleared of these pernicious creatures to make room for a better growth." Exactly what this disease was is still uncertain. Johnson speaks of it as "A sore consumption sweeping away whole families."

Gookin wrote "The bodies all over were exceedingly yellow both before they died and afterwards, describing it by a yellow garment they showed me." This would naturally lead one to suppose that the so-called plague was yellow fever, but others describe the disease as existing in the winter, which in the minds of some would eliminate yellow fever and many writers believe the disease was smallpox. The fact, however, that the Indians had one name for this (yellow) plague and another for smallpox would indicate that they did not believe it to be smallpox.

Whatever it was, it was probably brought to the Indians by Europeans who came occasionally for a good many years before settlement was attempted, on trading and fishing trips. The Indians then, as now, knew little or nothing of medicine their principal remedial measures being pow-wows and incantations. But this fact has no damaging effect on the mystery-loving and weak minded individuals who delight in the wonderful cures and never-failing panaceas revealed by a philanthropic brave or wild old squaw, and the kickapoo and others still flourish in our land.

In the early days a physician was not spoken of as a doctor,—indeed, it was not for fifty years that the title began to be used.

The name given to a surgeon was "chirurgion" which meant literally "one who performed the manual duties of the practice of medicinal and external treatment of disease." The name "doctor" even now is not given to a surgeon in England, but he is spoken of as master. In many communities the minister, the doctor and schoolmaster were one and the same individual. Barbers did many kinds of minor surgery, like bleeding, extracting teeth and cupping.

From the dawn of civilization the priests have been the ones who have collected and pursued the practices and traditions of medicine, and it was considered as much their sacred duty to save the boy as the soul. Their fees were rarely coin of the realm but that which is better than riches. Cotton Mather refers to this joining of medicine and divinity as an "Angelic conjunction," and says, "Ever since the days of Luke, the Evangelist, skill in physic has been frequently possessed and practiced by persons whose more declared business was the study of divinity."

But few medical books were known to our early physicians and many of them were written by ministers. Anatomy was little known and pathology not at all.

For the first hundred years after the state was settled (and the remark applies to the whole country as well) there were but few regular graduates and no place to graduate from. Every family had its stock of household remedies and long cherished and never failing receipts. These remedies consisted of various herbs, the tinctures and fluid extracts of many of which are still in use, while others have long since been abandoned. The thoughts even of some of them cannot fail to waken feelings of disgust. In this connection some extracts from a rare old book written by John Josselyn, and published in the year 1672 may be of interest. It was entitled, "New England Rarities. Discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents and plants of that country, together with the physical and chyrurgical remedies wherewith the natives constantly used to cure their distempers, wounds and sores." It contained many bits of startling information as some of the following extracts will show.

"Picking the gums with the bill of an osprey is good for the toothache; Bear's grease is good for aches and cold swellings; moose horns are much better for physick than the horns of other deer; a stone found in the head of the codfish, when pulverized stops fluxes of blood."

Little by little, however, these disgusting agents were dropped and in their places came the herbs and simples of our grandmothers. A family that did not provide itself with a plentiful supply of herbs was considered negligent of its duties. The plants that were found growing here were often used by the Indians and many others were brought here from England. Of these may be mentioned quite a number that have multiplied and spread widely, such as worm wood, tansy, chamomile, yarrow, dandelion, burdock, plantain, catnip and mint. In reading of these customs of the last two centuries, we get a picture of the times and popular beliefs in regard to medicine and strange and ridiculous as many of them seem, who shall say that those who came two hundred years hence will not look upon many of our methods as equally crude and ridiculous? These glances backward teach us much and reveal to us almost a lost past. It brings up the ancient doctor from his grave and in his history we learn much of the history of his time. Old time New England, ancient Maine held these men in reverence. The doctor, the minister, the schoolmaster. The minister had an atmosphere of awe. Even children stepped out of the path to let him walk by. The doctor was the positive reverse. He was the household confidant. Everything was breathed into his ear. He lifted the child to the saddle or shared with him the seat of his old "calash." And no wonder, for he was not only the professional visitor, but the nurse as well, often the night watcher. He administered as well as prescribed, he was as thoughtful of his neighbor as if the entire town was his own household. To follow him in his rounds, would be to go into the homesteads of early Maine. We can hardly understand at this day the pictures of early New England life and the part our ancestral brother of the healing art took in it. We look upon him with feelings of surprise, curiosity and perhaps amusement, as we see him in his keen breeches and cocked hat. Face smoothly shaven, coat and waistcoat buttoned to the chin, with big round, polished brass or horn buttons, and big quaint steel or silver buckles at knee and instep. The cane and snuff box completes the picture. But no, it is not complete, there is much that is lacking, much more that we would like to know. We would wish to catch the panoramic picture of life from the cradle days of New England to the present.

The first physician in New England was Deacon Samuel Fuller, who came over in the Mayflower and who went about from settlement to settlement throughout the colony, and although for several years he was the only physician in New England, yet his practice did not take all his time, even with the addition of his ecclesiastical duties and he found time to give a good deal of attention to the cultivation of his land. He died in 1633.

The way of the quack was often harder than at the present day, and a resurrection of some of the old time ways of handling him would no doubt now be of service. We find the following in the General Court Records: "Nicholas Kopp was fined 5 pounds for taking upon him to cure scurvy by a water of no worth nor value (which he sold at a very dear rate) to be imprisoned till he pay his fine or gave security for it, or else to be whipped and shall be liable to any man to whom he hath received money for the said water."

In 1647 and '48, we had strict quarantine laws from the general court of Massachusetts, prohibiting the landing of goods and persons from the West Indies where the plague or yellow fever was raging, and later in 1665 all vessels from England were quarantined on account of the plague. From that time on the colonies have not been without quarantine laws and in 1820 when Maine's state laws were adopted, careful quarantine regulations were inserted.

From time to time the advertising columns in our newspapers contained various medical advertisements. In the Portland Argus, Dec. 23, 1827, is found the following: "Arcanum Tincture or the consumptive patients' infallible remedy. A Fresh supply of this valuable medicine is just received and for sale by P. M. Prentiss." In the Portland Gazette of Dec. 28, 1816, "Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment. Infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of the Itch. Price .50 per box. For sale at the Bookstore of J. Winchester, Exchange St. This was the ad. that the old fellow complained of and wished they would stop printing for he said he had to read it every week."

Another from a paper published in 1772 shows that the mind of the patient medicine man still runs in the same channels and its wording is familiar to readers of newspaper ads today. "For the Good of the Publick, a certain person hath a secret medicine which cures the Gravel and Cholick immediately, and Dry Belly Ache in a little time, and restores the use of the Limbs again and is excellent for the Gout. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Terrish, Bookseller, near the Brick Meeting House, over against the Pown-House in Boston. N. B. The Poor who are not able to pay for it, may have it gratis."

For two centuries the patent medicine man has plied his trade and year after year the positive cures for any and all diseases have been offered and swallowed by the public. Just as startling promises are made today as in the beginning and just as readily are they believed. Human credulity still remains the same, and the quack is really better protected than he was in the early days. "Class Legislation" still prevents medical laws being made by medical men, and preventive medicine is powerless in a field where the greatest good could result.

From earliest colonial days blood letting was practiced and hardly a case of acute illness was treated without this as one of the remedial measures. Physicians, ministers and barbers practiced it.

The latter made an especial business of it, together with the extraction of teeth. The first thing almost that the physician did after examining a patient was to take out the fangs and bleed him, while the minister considered it as much his duty to bleed as to pray. During the process of bleeding, the patient grasped a rod or pole, which was usually painted red, and kept outside the barber's door. At first the swathing cloths were wrapped about it, but later the pole had stripes painted around it, and the striped pole continues the sign of the barber to this day. Bleeding was usually continued until syncope took place, or threatened, at least. It is only within the last fifty years that the method has fallen into disrepute, together with the excessive and continuous use of calomel and many other once much used remedies. In a letter written to Governor Bradford by Doctor Fuller in 1630, he says: "I have been at Mattapan and let some twenty of these people bleed. I had conference with them till I was weary." An idea of many of the remedies then in common use may be obtained from a letter written by Dr. Humphrey Bradstreet just after the attack on York by the Indians in which many Englishmen were killed and wounded. Most of the names on the list of medicines he asked for, are today practically unknown, and some are decidedly peculiar, as for example, Olerum Cactarum or Puppies' Oil, Olerum Sticticum, which is probably a mixture of Latin and English, while skunk's oil and goose oil are still used in domestic practice.

Portsmouth, January ye 26, 1689—1-2. To the Honorable the Governor and Council of ye Massachusetts Colony in New England.

May I please your Honors I make bold with all humble submission to acquaint your Honours that I am altogether out of Medicines for gun shot wounds as for ye first intentions, and as we have had very lamentable incursions see lately at York and killing and wounding and carrying away, as your Honours have already heard, wee humbly hope, and how suddenly wee may have ye like God only knows—wich in his Mercie prevent, and should I be commanded to march out with an armie speedily. Such things must be procured but cannot be had here, for those few medicines ye were last sent. Some of them might be proper for ye last intentions but not for ye first, I have made bold to intimate underneath what medicines may be proper, humbly subscribe that I am, Your Honors' most Ready and humbly devoted Servant.

Humphrey Bradstreet.

Among the many herbs and simples used in domestic practice and by the physicians as well as a hundred years ago, I have a list of eighty of the more common. Some of them are well known today, others are beginning to look strange to us. I may say that a hundred and fifty plants known to have been used in medicine are natives of Maine's soil.

Medical plants in early Maine were most of them as familiar to our ancestors as the rose to us, and we can easily think how wise it seemed to old-time dames to supply the house afresh every summer and autumn with antidotes for coming ill. They made ready for nearly everything that might happen, even to hydrophobia by the timely gathering of adders' tongues. History gives a curious chapter of the first medical export of Maine, a cargo of sassafras. It was highly esteemed for nearly every disease that flesh is heir to. It is recorded that one of Gosnold's crew in 1602, ate so excessively of dog fist that he grew deadly sick, but he was relieved and cured in twelve hours by partaking of sassafras. The poet Shillaber "in his first sail on the Piscataqua" begins when "Martin Pinge came on his search for sassafras and fame."

In the last century diet was much more simple than at present. But stimulants without doubt, were used far more. No house was without rum and wines, and everybody drank them, not only at their meals and about their work, but on all public occasions, installations, weddings, funerals and between meetings. At important and frequent item in the doctor's bill, for he was likewise the apothecary, was for stimulants for a lashed. A writer in speaking of one of the old churchyards in Kittery "has feelingly alluded to its occupants. 'Here lie our ancestors, full of honesty, integrity and rum.'"

A favorite plan of giving bitters was to put them in a pint of rum, the doctor often taking out a drink to make rum for the bitters and to see if the rum was all right. Maine suffered severely from frequent epidemics of smallpox, whole families and districts being swept away. Many efforts were made to check it, the most important one and in fact the most important event in the medical history of the colonies, was the introduction of various inoculations. To Cotton Mather belongs the credit of the introduction of this practice, he having read accounts of its success in Turkey as published in the Journal of the Royal Society.

A Boston paper, "The New England Courant" was particularly active in its opposition. It was edited by James Franklin.

Franklin and his younger brother Benjamin Franklin, worked on the paper at the time. But as the result of comparison became known, it rapidly grew in favor, and for seven years continued to be used until the discovery by Jenner became known.

In 1735 and '36 a new plague raged over Maine and through New England, characterized by swelling and ulceration of the throat and fauces. It was particularly fatal and caused widespread alarm. It is considered by some to have been scarlatina, but from various accounts that are given of it, it seems without doubt to have been diphtheria. It is recorded that over 500 died in Maine with this epidemic. It was three years before it subsided. The town of Kittery was especially afflicted, 122 deaths being there recorded.

From time to time Maine was afflicted with severe epidemics of smallpox, which grew less and less severe as inoculation and vaccination were more and more practiced. In 1727 there was an especially severe epidemic of this disease, and again in 1757. At that time it prevailed to such an extent that the Indians were afraid to go near the frontier and the settlers were enabled to gather their corn and attend to their other duties unmolested.

The first legislature of Maine passed a law making each town elect a board of three members to vaccinate all the inhabitants with cowpox. Also to take care of and remove if necessary, any person suffering with smallpox or other contagious disease at the expense of the town.

Till the founding of Harvard Medical school in 1783, there were few opportunities for medical instruction. There were neither medical schools nor hospitals and the usual method of obtaining a medical education for a young man was to go with some physician and study with him. Some times they were bound out to him in the regular way and did the chores, cut the wood, took care of the doctor's horse, pounded and ground the drugs with which the doctor made his own medicines and put them up. The doctor took him to see sick people and lectured to him about them when they came out, in this way a familiarity was acquired with disease and the accepted plan of treatment learned. Prior to 1800 most physicians obtained their medical education in this way. But the great step in advance was taken in 1820 when the legislature of the new state granted a charter for the Maine Medical school, which at once took the high rank which it has always maintained.

In 1820 there was a preliminary meeting of the physicians in the city of Portland, at which steps were taken to organize a State Medical society, and in 1821 the first legislative granted a charter.

About 1780 dentistry began to be practiced and it gradually increased to the recognized specialty of medicine that it is today. An extract from the Continental and Weekly Advertiser, April, 20, 1780 may not be uninteresting.

"Gentlemen and Ladies that may want Artificial Teeth, may have them and fixed in the neatest manner, without the least pain by Isaac Greenwood, Ivory Turner, at his house in

the Main street, between the Old South and Seven Star Lane, at the south end of Boston. They help to speech as becoming as the natural ones."

John Greenwood who made a set of teeth for General Washington was a son of Isaac. In several portraits of Washington a fullness about the mouth is noticeable doubtless due to his artificial teeth. False teeth were made of bone or ivory for many years, and held in position by springs and clasps instead of by atmospheric pressure as today.

The first dentist in Maine was Frederick Petrie who lived at Prout's Neck, about 1820. He practiced in Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough and Portland, and used to drive about on horseback from house to house. The first settled dentist in Portland was Nathaniel P. S. Prentiss, in 1823.

And now gentlemen, I must bring to a close this imperfect and all too hastily written sketch. Days spent in researches of this kind seem like walks among old ruins, yet old ruins assume in imagination their former freshness, and we thus actually see old time newness and beauty. To become one with the yesterdays really makes a new world and a new people, and if we smile at their heresies and singular prescriptions, we always revere the energy, the practical sense of the "chirurgeons and phisicians" who not only battled the disease of their times, but by hard study and earnest observation evolved, step by step, the progression of our profession. We honor their names, we are inspired by their energy and homely honesty, and we remember that what we are today is because of what has gone before us.

## PENCIL POINTS.

Mascagni bade us a long farewell, but like all the others, he is coming back again.

The shipbuilding trust may be perfectly solvent, but its creditors are still waiting for their money.

Mark Twain is up and says he wasn't sick at all. We hope Mark won't frighten us like that again.

It is harder for the Kentucky police to get a murderer convicted than it is for the New York police to catch one.

Some democrats are really trying to make themselves believe that there is a possibility of beating Mr. Roosevelt next year.

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Seattle is 1450 miles nearer Japan and China than San Francisco. What of it?

Out in Pennsylvania they discriminate between union and non-union weddings. We didn't know it was possible to correctly classify these affairs till a few months after marriage.

With over twenty-five per cent of our residents natives of other countries, it looks as if the supply of citizenship timber was ample for the present.

This country is rich in weather prophets and it is almost as well off in varieties of weather.

It is said that King Peter of Serbia is not a happy man. We don't see any reason why the monarch of that four by five kingdom should expect to be happy.

A famous musician attempts to insult Chicago by asserting that it is not an art centre. He might have told the Chicagoans something they didn't already know.

Uncle Andrew Carnegie's check would still be good for \$100,000,000. It is evident that he can endow two or three more libraries without being in danger of dying in poverty.

If Tammany wins in New York next November every decent democratic paper should mourn as sincerely as their republican contemporaries. Tammany is a disgrace to any party.

Harry Lehr created a sensation the other day by walking about Newport with a parrot on his shoulder. Harry might create a greater sensation by becoming a useful citizen and going to work at something.

George Barr McCutcheon, who has written a book or two the names of which we cannot remember, is said to have received \$20,000 in advance for his new novel. That's either a mighty big price or a mighty big story.

According to the almanac it is now summer, but the temperature tells a different story.

## Portland Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing June 21, 1903.

**Main Line.**

Leave Market Square for Ryer Beach, Little Bear's Head and Hampton Beach, commencing for Salisbury Beach, Exeter and Newburyport at 7:05 a. m., 8:45, 9:35, 9:55, 9:55 and half-hourly until 9:05 p. m., Saturdays and Sundays only 10:05 p. m. and 11:05 additional. For Cable Road only at 7:30 a. m. and 6:50 a. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 10:05 p. m. and Sundays only at 6:35 a. m. The 10:05 a. m., 11:35, 1:05 p. m., 2:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:55 cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 10:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., Saturdays and Wednesdays only 11:05 p. m. and Sundays and Thursdays only at 12:05 a. m. additional.

Leave Hampton Beach 20 minutes earlier than above times.

Leave Cable Road 7:10 a. m. and 7:28 a. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 10:55 p. m. and Sundays only at 7:40 a. m.

**Plains Loop.**

Up Middle and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., 10:35, 11:05.

**Christian Shore Loop.**

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., 10:35, 11:05.

**Trains For Portsmouth.**

Leave Boston—6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 9:40, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:45 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 8:00, 10:30 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 9:45 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 6:00, 8:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45, 8:00 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9:13 a. m., 12:48, 1:56, 8:16 p. m. Sunday, 1:18, 8:16 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, 10:45 a. m., 3:17 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47 a. m., 12:59, 5:33 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m., 1:12, 5:47 p. m. Sunday, 12:30 4:12 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:55, 8:10, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7:56, 9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 4:26, 4:50, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06 a. m., 12:03, 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—8:02, 9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a. m., 12:09, 8:05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—8:08, 9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18 a. m., 12:15, 8:10 p. m.

## PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, 1903

From Portsmouth—Ferry leaves P. K. & Y. Landing Portsmouth, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 a. m., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 9:55 p. m. Arrive at St. Aspidunk Park, York Beach, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m.

To Portsmouth—Car leaves St. Aspidunk Park, York Beach, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 p. m. Arrives at P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 11:05 p. m.

Ferry pikes between Portsmouth and Kittery making close connection with electric cars.

Cancelled Sunday.

Mail and express trips—week days. Car heated.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

## Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 6:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.

Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

First trip from Greenacre 8:10 a. m.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth 8:45 minutes earlier.

Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

Runs to Staples' store only.

From—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 8 cents. South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at F. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

## U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sunday 10:07 a. m., 12:05, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. WILDE, Captain, U. S. N., Capt. the Yard.

Approved: J. J. TRAP, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

## BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement, in effect June 22, 1903.

**Trains Leave Portsmouth.**

For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 7:35, 8:15, 10:55, 11:05 a. m., 1:48, 2:21, 3:05, 5:00, 6:35, 7:23 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:55 p. m.

For Portland—7:35, 9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:50, 11:20 p. m.

For Wells Beach—7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, 11:20 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:00 p. m.

For Rochester—7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 5:00 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 7:35, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:52 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:30, 7:35, 8:15, 11:05 a. m., 1:48, 2:21, 5:00, 6:35 p. m., Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:55 p. m.

For Greenland—7:35, 8:15, 11:05 a. m., 5:00, 6:35 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00, 6:55 p. m.

## Trains For Portsmouth.

Leave Boston—6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 9:40, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:45 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 8:00, 10:30 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 9:45 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 6:00, 8:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45, 8:00 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9:13 a. m., 12:48, 1:56, 8:16 p. m. Sunday, 1:18, 8:16 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, 10:45 a. m., 3:17 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47 a. m., 12:59, 5:33 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m., 1:12, 5:47 p. m. Sunday, 12:30 4:12 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:55, 8:10, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7:56, 9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 4:26, 4:50, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06 a. m., 12:03, 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—8:02, 9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a. m., 12:09, 8:05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—8:08, 9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18 a. m., 12:15, 8:10 p. m.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—7:32, 8:30 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:52 p. m.

Greenland Village—7:40, 8:39 a. m., 12:49, 5:33 p. m. Sunday 7:52 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—7:52, 9:07 a. m., 1:02, 5:58 p. m. Sunday 7:52 p. m.

Epping—8:05, 9:22 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m. Sunday 7:52 p. m.

Raymond—8:17, 9:32 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m. Sunday 7:52 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25 a. m., 2:50, 3:30 p. m. Sunday 7:25 a. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10 a. m., 3:20, 4:20 p. m. Sunday 8:10 a. m.

Raymond—9:16



## THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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Telephone 37-2.

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### For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. You want local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1903.

### BUILD THEM IN GOVERNMENT YARDS.

The trouble with the shipbuilding trust and the consequent delay in the completion of the cruisers Galveston and Chattanooga is another forcible argument in favor of building warships in government yards. The recent difficulties would never have arisen if the vessels had been placed in the hands of government workmen and much valuable time would have been saved.

When orders are given for new ships it is always understood that they are wanted as soon as possible and delays in their construction are lamentable. Conditions may arise anywhere which will necessitate a temporary suspension of construction, but such conditions as have held up the work on the Chattanooga and Galveston would have been impossible at any navy yard.

No private company can ever be absolutely safe. It may be to all appearances as solid as the hills. It may even be actually so and yet not be free from annoyances similar to those which have hampered the shipbuilding trust. The business world is subject to upheavals and these upheavals may for a time affect a firm fully able to weather any financial storm. The government, however, is subject to none of these things and receivers can never stop work in one of Uncle Sam's navy yards.

It is just as easy for the government to obtain the services of shipbuilding experts as it is for any private company. Warships can be built just as well in the navy yards as in the yards of the big corporations. In point of fact, they can be built better and once begun no involuntary proceedings will prevent their being rushed to completion.

### JULY MAGAZINES.

#### The Patriotic Review.

The summer number of The Patriotic Review (Marion H. Brazier editor) has come to hand, and is quite the equal of any preceding ones. There are several feature articles, notably one on Gen. O. O. Howard and his life work, "Stephen Decatur," "James Madison," "Fort Washington" matter of interest to members of at least fifteen patriotic societies, editorials and reprints, to say nothing of the many portraits, seven on one page including Helen Gould, and Gen. Greeley, the new president general of the Sons of the American Revolution. This number completes Vol. III, the next to begin in September with renewed vigor. The editor has single-handed published this magazine most successfully, and introduced it into the homes of thousands in this and other lands.

#### The Smart Set.

"The Metempsychosis of the Ogdens," by Edward S. Van Zile, the novelette with which the July number of the Smart Set opens, is a humorous piece of fiction as has recently appeared, and for summer reading it will be found delightful to while away a pleasant hour.

The same issue is rich in the number and variety of short stories. Cyrus Townsend Brady contributes a

strong tale of the plains, entitled "How The Kid Went Over the Range." "Jesse's Gentleman," by Owen Oliver, is a charming bit "Envoy Extraordinary," and Munster Plebeian, by Wm. C. Carr, is vivid and dramatic. "The Fatted Calf," by Juliet Wilber Tomkins is a striking episode from the page of a woman's life.

The verse in the July Smart Set is musical and seasonable. Among the poems represented are: Louise Chandler Moulton, Clinton Scollard, Thomas Walsh, William H. Hayne, Marvin Dana, Theodore Garrison, Arthur Stringer, Madeline Bridges, Louella Osborne, Frank Row Batchelder and Roy Farrall Greene. There is the usual abundant supply of light quips and jests. All in all, the July Smart Set is one of the best numbers ever issued.

#### The National.

America teachers are given first place in the July National. Dr. A. E. Winslow tells how Boston is preparing to welcome them, 25,000 strong, early in July. His article is illustrated with portraits of thirty readers of American education. Mr. Chapple's Affairs at Washington is full of brisk and lavishly illustrated chat from the capital. Colonel James Matlock Scott's Side Lights on Lincoln tells of Grant's loyalty to his chief in 1864, when politicians wanted the soldier to run for president. John Howard Todd's American Invasion of Canada forecasts the annexation of the Dominion. Dallas Lore Sharp, George T. Richardson, J. A. Mitchell, May Ellis Nichols, Walden Fawcett, Frederick W. Coburn, Charles Ferguson, Frank Putnam, Frank M. Sparks, Marion C. Hallett and Joe Mitchell Chapple contribute other articles and departments, dealing with outdoor life, art, commerce, politics, the stage, current events, our army and navy, John Brown's farm, and the development of American states and cities.

#### The Century.

The July Century is distinctively a fiction number; and the list of stories is long and varied enough to please the most omnivorous appetite for fiction. Easily first in interest is Homer B. Hulbert's "The Sign of the Juniper," telling the thrilling details of a British subaltern's search among the Himalayas for literary treasure-trove. John Luther Long's "The Siren" is far from being a conventional romance, and it has the flavor of the sea. "Mahmoud Pasha of the D. P. W." is the title of an Egyptian and English story by Frederic Courtland Penfield, former United States Diplomatic Agent to Egypt. Other fiction of the issue includes, "A Lost Story," a posthumous work by the lamented Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus," Margaret Sutton Briscoe's "Red Tassels," David Gray's "The Braybrook Baby's Godmother" (another "Gallop" story), Will N. Harben's "A Question of Valor," Phillip Verrill Mighels's "A Forty-Horse-Power Stratagem," and more chapters of Richard Whitcomb's "The Yellow Van."

For reads of the July Century who want something beside fiction there is no lack of more solid reading. Nothing could be more timely. In view of the bicentennial of Wesley, than the life of the founder of Methodism, by C. T. Winchester, professor of English literature at Wesleyan University. The July issue brings, too, the long expected "Unpublished Letters by Sir Walter Scott," edited by Horace P. Hutchinson, with notes by Mrs. Mary Anne Watts Hughes, to whom the letters were written, and an introductory sketch of Mrs. Hughes by her grandson, W. H. Hughes, the American brother of the famous "Tom Hughes." Dr. William Hayes Ward answers the question asked by so many since a recent letter of the Emperor William, "Who Was Hammurabi?" Hermann Klein's "Modern Musical Celebrities" gives pleasant behind the scenes glimpses of Jean and Edouard de Reske, Tannegno, Lassalle, Augustus Harris and Mme. Nordica.

A notable illustration of the month is the full-page Timothy Cole frontispiece engraving of Hemippus, by Velasquez, the seventh in the series of Old Spanish Masters.

#### ELM TREES BUDDING AGAIN.

Those elm trees which were denuded of their foliage by the caterpillars are putting forth new buds, and new leaves will come next month. The growing of leaves twice in the same year is a heavy drain upon the vitality of a tree, and it is that which has killed so many trees where caterpillars have worked in previous years. In the case of poplars, one stripping of them is enough to kill them, but elms are said to stand it for three or four years. The presence of the caterpillars for another season in Portsmouth will be a serious menace to the beauty of the city.

Subscribe for The Herald.

### HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Notes and Paragraphs From the Annals of the Past.

Number Twenty.

#### OLD-TIME WEDDING LORE.

In this month of June, the month of all others in the year for marrying and giving in marriage, some study of the customs and practices of antiquity in relation to the ceremony is not perhaps unsuited to the moment.

Beginning with the love tokens it is interesting to notice in these days of luxury, when only the most precious and costly of gifts, especially jewels, are considered worth offering at love's shrine that the knights of old counted the veriest trifle a sufficient reward from their lady love for the proudest deeds of valor and chivalry.

During the reign of Elizabeth faint little handkerchiefs, three or four inches square were in high favor. These were usually embroidered by the hands of the fair giver or ornamented with fine gold lace buttons, tassels and the like.

Folded so as to display the artistic workmanship to the best advantage, they were conspicuously placed in the cap. My lady's glove, scarf or ribbon was also similarly worn, as is widely chronicled in verse and story.

More popular than any of these, however, was the joint ring thus described in Don Sebastian:

A curious artist wrought em,  
With joints so close as not to be perceived;

Yet are they both each other's counterpart.

(Her part had Juan inscrib'd and his had Zayda.)

You know, those names were theirs;  
And in the midst a heart,  
Divided in two halves, was placed.

Of significance, too, is the remote antiquity of nearly all of our marriage customs. The use of the ring and cake at weddings is almost as ancient as the ceremony itself. In an old book, "Swinnburn's Treatment of Spousals" is the following:

"The first inventor of the ring was one Prometheus. The workman which made it was Tubal-Cain. And Tubal-Cain by the council of our first parent, Adam, as my author telleth me, gave it unto his son, to this end, that therewith he should spouse a wife like as Abraham, delivered unto his servants with bracelets and ear-rings of gold. The form of the ring being circular, that is round and without end, importeth thus much, that their nuptial love and hearty affection should roundly flow from one to the other as in a circle, and that continually and forever."

From the earliest times the third finger of the left hand was the one chosen to wear the golden band, because of a supposed artery connecting that finger with the heart.

Anciently the wedding cake was usually broken over the head of the bride, and then thrown among the guests to be "scrambled" for. Some-times slices of the cake were passed through the ring nine times and then distributed among the friends to be carefully preserved to dream upon.

Bridesmaids have figured at weddings since the time of the Anglo-Saxons, but at that period their duties were somewhat more arduous. It was then their esteemed privilege to escort the groom to church, as it was that of the bridegroom, as they were called, to conduct the bride. In an old provincial poem telling of the groom's wedding is this verse:

Two lusty lads, well dressed and strong,  
Stepped out to lead the bride along,  
And two young maids of equal size,  
As soon the bridegroom's hands surprise.

One of the oldest customs was that of strewing flowers from the residence of the bride and groom to the church, as mentioned in the following:

All hail to Hymen and his wedding day,  
Strew flowers and quickly come away,  
Strew flowers and quickly come away,  
You strew

Think one day, maids, like will be done to you.

Years ago, in England, when the bride came from the church, it was usual for one of her friends to throw wheat on her head, and when the newly married pair entered their own home for some one to present them with a pot of butter. Of the most remote origin are the nuptial garlands, which were as much used by the heathens as by the Jews, while the Romans considered no bridal costume complete until the wreath was added.

Among the Anglo-Saxons, after the benediction was delivered, both bride and groom were crowned. Sometimes these chaplets were blessed,

and they were frequently made of myrtle. Marriage in the Greek church is called matrimonial coronation and the wreaths used in the ceremony are solemnly destroyed eight days after the wedding.

In some countries, the bride is crowned with a wreath of prickles, and so delivered unto her husband, that he may know he has "invited himself to a thorny pleasure."

Rosemary, which was supposed to strengthen the memory and confer numerous virtues, was much worn at weddings, and also carried at funerals. The following on the "Rosemary branch" speaks of its double use:

Grow for two ends—It matters not at all  
Be it for my bridal or my burial.

The nuptial kiss is also a custom of much antiquity, and years ago a kiss was, in dancing, the established fee of a partner. The privilege is still allowed in country places all over the world. In Henry VIII. are the lines:

"I were unmanly to take you out,  
And not to kiss you."

The practice of making wedding gifts probably has its origin in the "bidding parties" of long ago, that were held the day previous to the wedding, for the avowed purpose of giving the friends of the contracting parties an opportunity of assisting them in their new undertaking.

It was anciently the custom among Germans for the bride to remove her shoe when she was conducted to the bridal chamber and to throw it among her guests, who all struggled to gain possession of the treasure, as it was considered a sure sign that the lucky finder would soon be happily married.

An old superstition that still holds good with many is to the effect that if a girl be married before her elder sisters they must dance without shoes at the wedding in order to counteract the ill fortune this event is supposed to bring them and secure husbands for themselves.

From very ancient history comes a rhyme that is found in the folklore of every nation, and that still exerts some influence on the choice of the wedding day:

Monday for wealth,  
Tuesday for health,  
Wednesday the best day of all;  
Thursday for crosses,  
Friday for losses,  
Saturday, no day at all.

In June, the month of roses, the birth month of the Roman goddess Juno, more weddings occur than in any other month of the year. Its popularity is due to the pretty fiction that Juno, meaning yokemaker, takes a special interest in marriages, and that her protecting care follows and blesses all those who are wedded in June.

Perhaps the old rhyme:

Mary in Lent,  
Live to repent;

has something to do with the scarcity of weddings during that period. An other old-time jingle sets forth the church calendar in more detail:

Advent marriages doth deny,  
But Hillary gives thee liberty;  
Septuagesima says thee nay;  
Eight days from Easter says you may;

Rogation bids thee to contain,  
But Trinity sets thee free again.

And old Scotch proverb says: "That day of the week upon which the 14th of May happens to fall in any year is esteemed unlucky through all the remainder of the year. None marry or began any business upon it." The ill-fated Queen Mary, who married Bothwell in May, is thought by the superstitious Scots to have cast an "evil eye" upon all who marry during that month. This belief undoubtedly gave rise to the warning conveyed in the well known lines:

Mary in May,  
Rue for aye.

#### MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The navy department is informed of the arrival of the flagship Texas and the other vessels of the coast squadron at Boston.

The Peoria has left Norfolk for Newport.

The Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary Darling on board, has arrived at Newport.

The monitor Arkansas has arrived at Hampton Roads from her eventual cruise up the Mississippi river to St. Louis.

The cruiser Solace has left San Francisco with a large number of relief officers and men for Honolulu, Midway Islands, Guam and Cavite, P. I.

The gunboat Nashville is at Calinanera, Cuba, and the Kl Anna at Shanghai.

The Justia has sailed from Cavite for Hong Kong and the Isla de Cuba from Cavite for Zamboanga.

## WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE,  
WANTED, TO LET, LOST,  
FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word.

For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK  
40 CENTS.

STENOGRAPHER, type writer, manuscript and copyist done at short notice. First-class work. L. L. Watson, 9 Land St., City.

TO LET—House No. 46 Pleasant St. Apply to W. C. Fraser, 28 Market Square.

TO LET—A furnished room in central part of city, all modern improvements. Apply at Canby's Music Store, 67 Congress St.

### OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residences, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

## The Evening Herald

A live local paper.

Enterprising, but not sensational.

HOME, not street circulation.

Only one edition daily hence:—

Every copy a family readers

### ISLES OF SHOALS STEAM R.

SEASON OF 1903.

#### TIME TABLE.

Commencing June 23, 1903.

#### PORTSMOUTH

.....AND.....

#### ISLES OF SHOALS

HOTELS APPELORE AND OCEANIC.

#### STEAMER ROCKLAND

Leaves Portsmouth, wharf foot of Deer Street, for Isles of Shoals, at 8:20 and 11:20 a. m. and 5:40 p. m. Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

RETURNS

Leaves Appellore and Oceanic, Isles of Shoals, for Portsmouth, at 6:00 and 9:15 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. Sundays at 8:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR PARTIES CAN BE MADE ON THE WHARF.

Fare for Round Trip 60 Cents, Good on Day of Issue Only.

Single Fare 50 Cents.

## Lower Toll Rates.

### LOCAL TOLL RATES

For Stations in the immediate vicinity of the Central Office have been reduced from

10 cents to 5 cents

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. G. S. LOCKE, JR.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Mechanics' Block.

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and after 8 p. m.

TELEPHONE, No. 474.

JAMES H. DIXON, M. D.

23 PLEASANT STREET.

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

A. J. LANCE, M. D.,

78 State Street,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—8 1/2 a. m., 2 1/2 and 7-8-30 p. m.

TELEPHONE 244-5.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS

No. 16 Market Square.

H. A. BOND,

Chiropodist and Pedicure,

ROOM 4, FRANKLIN BUILDING.

Corns and Bunions, 25 cents. Ingrowing and Club Nails, 50 cents to \$1.00. Kenyon System.

B. FRANK WEBSTER

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

7 MARKET SQUARE.

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38 MARKET ST.

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Francis H. & Geo. L. Hersey,

Painters and Paper Hangers.

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Samples of Wall Papers always on hand.

F. S. TOWLE M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

GEORGE E. COX,

Brick Mason & Plasterer.

Whitening and Plain Tinting Done in a First-Class Manner.

Orders left at Rear of 24 Newcastle Ave. or W. F. & C. E. Woods' Store, 18 Congress St. will be promptly attended to.

W. GAY SMART,

BRICKLAYER, STONE MASON

AND PLASTERER.

SEWER AND DRAIN BUILDER

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT

29 1-2 Vaughan Street, Portsmouth

PROMPTLY ATTENDED

GEORGE A. TRAFTON

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

EXPERT HORSESHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

Roses & Pinks

AND ALL KINDS OF

Bulbs & Flowers

AT

R. CAPSTICK'S, - FLORIST

Rogers St., Portsmouth, N. H.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi.

Cures of Infections and CURE IN 48 HOURS

the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all druggists.

## LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., James McCarthy;

Vice Pres., H. M. Hanson;

Rec. Sec., G. W. Craig;

Fin. Sec., F. H. Thompson.

Composed of delegates from all the local unions.

Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

### FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;

Sec., E. W. Clark.

Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 683

Pres., W. B. Randall;

Vice Pres., Miss Georgietta Frisbie;

Rec. Sec., Z. Gertrude Young;

Sec. Treas., T. W. Morrissey;

Sergt.-at-Arms, J. F. McCausland.

Meets in Pelree hall second Saturday of each month.

### PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;

Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.

Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

### COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;

Sec., John Molloy.

Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres., John Harrington;

Sec., William Dunn.

Meets in Hibernian hall first and third Sundays of each month.

### HOB-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Ramsey;

Sec., Emory Hersey.

Me



# "KASHMIR" RUGS.

At last the manufacturer has hit upon something that fills a long felt want in the RUG Line—A LOW PRICED RUG with the soft rich color effect of the finest Wilton and the wearing qualities of a Brussels.

KASHMIR SEAMLESS RUGS are made in the following sizes:

33-in. x 63-in. Price \$1.69.  
6-ft. x 9-ft. Price \$6.75.  
9-ft. x 12-ft. Price \$12.48.

An early call will insure a good selection of these Beautiful Rugs.

Portsmouth Furniture Co.,  
Opposite B. & M. Station

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS.  
Read About Them.  
ALASKA CIRCULATION.

The ice rests on a corrugated galvanized iron rack, which is so constructed as to leave an air passage under the iron. The warm air in the provision chamber rises through the flues at each end of the ice chamber, comes in contact with the ice at the central opening in the lid flue, becomes colder and drops under the ice rack, where all moisture is condensed, and falls through the central opening under the ice into the provision chamber, cold and dry. No other system keeps the air so long in contact with the ice as the ALASKA does, consequently the Alaska does its work more thoroughly than any other refrigerator.

SEE THEM AT  
W. E. PAUL'S,  
39 to 45 Market Street

H. W. NICKERSON  
LICENSED EMBALMER  
AND  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.  
6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street will receive prompt attention.  
Telephone at office and residence.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY  
WITH  
JOHN SISE & CO.,  
3 MARKET SQUARE,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

## WITH THE CADDIES.

### Something Inspiring.

There is something so inspiring in strolling over the green on a beautiful day with pleasant companions, that the devotees cannot help wondering why every sane person in the world does not learn to play the game. There is no more sensible pleasure that one can get than in golf. On the whole it is not an expensive game. Balls may be easily lost on long links, and they are fairly expensive if one were to lose many in a day. The better grades cost about fifty cents apiece. An outfit of clubs and bag will cost about \$15, and a few humbly driven into a pair of loose and comfortable shoes, and trousers with belt leaving the shoulders free, and with an old thing for a hat or a cap, one is well equipped for the game. Style is not essential. The best players, as a rule, dress for the game most carelessly, while the fellows with their red coats or vests and immaculate trousers are the ones who make the "fozles" and get beaten by everybody. To all who wish to see the bloom of health returning to a pallid cheek, or the serenity of oak to muscles long flabby through disuse, then let them try golf. It is better than patent medicines at a cent a gross; better even than doctor's prescriptions and old women's nostrums. Like Mrs. Eddy's book, golf is the science of health, with a key to the scriptures.

### A Colony of Crack Golf Players.

There is a community of fisher golfers in the northeast of Scotland, whose general standard of play is remarkably high, and in some individual instances really brilliant. These fishermen belong to Inverloch, a small fishing village in a high of the Moray firth, four miles south of Fraserburgh, says the London Field. As golfers they are not so well known as they should be to the rest of the world outside their own community. A team of these Inverloch fishermen have just closed a series of matches, beginning with Aberdeen and closing with a spirited match against the Royal Musselburgh club on Saturday at Musselburgh. A golfer who knows the play of these fishermen well describes them as "the most unique golfing team of modern days." Their local club numbers 120 fishermen and out of this membership they can put forward fifteen scratch players. They are all men of extremely fine physique, and as befits a race faired to the dangers and hardships of the sea, their muscular development is considerably above the athletic average.

As they only go to the fishing grounds in the summer months, they have nearly seven months in the year—from October to June—in which to play golf on a fine sporting, picturesque eighteen hole course situated at their doors. At the beginning of May they leave their home to follow the shoals of herring along the coasts of England and Ireland, and when they return home in the autumn they play golf every day except Sunday. Golf indeed, is their only recreation, for though, like the Ransgate fishermen football was once their favorite recreation, it has yielded entirely to the fascination of golf. After playing golf all day they utilize the evenings in mending their nets by candle light. They are encouraged to become golfers by the public spirit of the local proprietor of the ground on which their course is laid out. He has given them the ground free, and has also presented a cup for competition among the players. The head master of the local school is the captain, and a local merchant acts as secretary.

The Inverloch fishermen make the proud boast that they have never been beaten on their own links. Up to the present visit to Edinburgh and Musselburgh they have not played against any team further afield than Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Aberdeen; and though the majority of matches with those clubs have been lost when played away from home, the fishermen have always contrived to pay their beating with interest.

### Premier Golfers Entered.

The national open championship takes place on Friday and Saturday at Baltusol, Baltimore. More than eighty entries have been received, including seventeen of the leading amateurs, and the professional entry is fairly representative of all sections of the country. With the exception of the tournament at Apawamis the last week in July, the contest is the only one this season in which professionals and amateurs will appear, and the opportunity of gauging the relative abilities of the two classes is awaited with interest.

The competition will be at medal play, thirty-six holes on each day of the tournament, and ten prizes, aggregating \$870 in cash, will be awarded. The winner receives the championship medal and \$200 in money, and he also has the custody of the championship cup for the ensuing



## DANGER

We seldom fear a danger that we cannot see. The danger of being run-down by a horse is a very real one to everybody, the danger of being murdered by a microbe does not trouble us. And yet the minute microbe is more dangerous than the wildest horse. The only people who can afford not to fear the microbes of disease are those who keep their blood pure and rich. These are practically immune from the attacks of most microbes.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, and gives the body a vigorous vitality. It cures scrofula, eczema, boils, pimples and other eruptive diseases which are caused by impure blood.

"I had been troubled for about four years with eczema, or a skin disease, which at times was almost unbearable. As it would heal so," writes Mr. John Larson of 115 Powhattan St., Dallas, Texas, "I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and after using five bottles found that I was entirely cured. Please accept many thanks."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the blood.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

In case an amateur wins, he receives the value of the prize money in plate.

The present champion of the association is Lawrence Auchterlouis of Chicago, who will come east to defend his title. Probably his strongest rival will be George Low, now professional at the Baltusol club.

Another prominent Eastern competitor will be Will Anderson, open champion of 1901, and present Western champion.

Stewart Gardner of Garden City, who tied for second place last season, is another prominent aspirant, while "Alec" Smith of Nassau, and a strong group of professionals from metropolitan greens will be on hand for the opening round.

There is also a strong number of ex-champions entered: H. T. Rawlins, who won in 1895; James Foulis, 1896; Joseph Lloyd, 1897, and William Smith, 1899, two Canadian professionals of Toronto and C. R. Murray of Quebec.

Last year there were ninety-three entries, of whom thirteen were amateurs, but at that time the tournament took place in the fall. This is the most profitable season for club making and tutoring, and a good many professionals are doubtless staying at home on that account.

### PLENTY OF HARD COAL.

The Chicago Black Diamond has a signed article by E. E. Loomis, vice president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, saying that there will be sufficient hard coal to meet all the demands of consumers the present year. He says: "The fact that all orders have not been filled by the mining companies need cause no alarm. The large demand has made it imperative that all the distributive points receive only their pro-rata share, but by the time the all and winter months are reached I confidently expect to see the trade well supplied. This prediction, of course, cannot be fulfilled in case any labor troubles occur in the anthracite fields. They are not, however, expected by the operators."

### FILED CERTIFICATE.

The Blue Blazes Heater company, organized at Kittery, to deal in heating and lighting apparatus, on Monday filed a certificate of incorporation with the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$10,000, of which nothing is paid in, par value \$100. The promoters are H. L. Towell, Louis F. Ducker, Mason O. Wheeler, Boston; A. M. Meloon, New Castle, F. E. Pike, Portsmouth, Horace Mitchell, Kittery, Horace Mitchell is president and A. M. Meloon treasurer.

### ENJOYING COTTAGE LIFE.

Miss Caroline P. Tebbetts, of State street, and her late classmates at the Clarke Institute, Northampton, Mass., to the number of sixteen have been enjoying seashore life at the Sullivan cottage, York Beach, since Thursday last. Miss Tebbetts is the host of the party.

### For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. R. W. Brown's medicine, Syne's, has been used for children's teething. It will soothe the child, loosen the gums, allow all pain, cure whooping cough, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, five-cent a bottle.

The city council will come together again tomorrow evening.

## A "REAL DAUGHTER."

Former Kittery Lady Introduced To Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R.

Paul Jones chapter D. A. R. of Boston, recently celebrated its fifth birthday and a feature of the exercises was the official announcement from the school board that the next new school house in Boston would bear the name of Paul Jones. This is at the request of the chapter founder and hero, Miss Marjorie Howard Bradley, who three years ago secured the endorsement of the three other Revolutionary societies. This chapter then takes the initiative in thus honoring the founder of the American navy in a public manner. The chapter will present the school with its flag and pole.

At the celebration a "real daughter" of Kittery was introduced. Her father, served with Paul Jones during the great sea fight. Another "real daughter" is Mrs. Rachel M. Fernald of Kittery Depot, whose biography was recently published in The Chronicle.

### THE WALTER L. MAIN SHOWS.

When Walter L. Main closed the season of 1899 for his enormous shows, it was after a most successful tour down the Pacific coast to New Mexico, and at the close he decided to retire from the show world and set a brain that had been active for nearly a score of years. Showmen were at a loss to decide whether or not his retirement would be temporary or permanent.

During the season of 1900 the Walter L. Main Enormous Show was not on the road, and Mr. Main, the owner, was traveling through the European cities, building up his over-taxed constitution and at the same time with eyes open for attractions new to this country. Several of merit were secured, and when the show was reorganized for the season of 1901, they were seen in this country for the first time, and many more followed for the season of 1902.

However, it was not until this season that Mr. Main fully realized his expectations and closed a contract with the strongest military spectacle ever assembled; that is, "Savage South Africa." When in London, England, Mr. Main attended this exhibition at Earl's Court, and its newness, merit, and magnitude so impressed him that he decided to secure it and consolidate it with his reorganized American show.

European and American showmen alike ridiculed the idea of transporting a show of such magnitude to this country, and England was loth to part with what is the grandest military spectacle ever produced. For nearly three years Mr. Main was negotiating to bring it here. His American agents and European agents combined to influence the controlling powers of Savage Africa to let Mr. Main contract with them for its production in this country.

Persistence and capital at last succeeded and the latter part of 1902 found Mr. Main with a contract in his desk and the gigantic spectacular production on its way to this country.

In a recent interview, Mr. Main said: "Upon seeing the spectacle presented in London, I realized at once what an exhibition of intense and human interest it would be for an American audience. Thereupon, after no little difficulty, I made arrangements for its exclusive presentation in the United States and Canada, in conjunction with the Walter L. Main Enormous Shows. It brings before the people the great drama that was lately enacted in a region remote to America, but in which, nevertheless, the American people have an absorbing interest. Indeed, I do not know what could possibly appeal more to the people of the United States and Canada than this stubbornly-fought and stubbornly-contested conflict, with its quality of interest, its strange tropical settings, its savage life, and its native customs and habits. As it was in South Africa, so it will be presented under my name, by the very men who were involved in the great struggle."

The Walter L. Main Enormous Shows combined with the grand military spectacle, will be seen in this city on July 7, and it comes strongly recommended from every city in which it has been seen.

### RAILROAD NOTES.

There has been a general increase of rates on the Boston and Maine railroad both freight and passenger departments being affected by it.

Charles A. Barker of Newton Junction, who was train announcer at the Mt. Orchard station last summer, will act as station agent at the campground this season.

The summer schedule on the South-

ern and White Mountain Passengers' division of the Boston and Maine will go into effect on Monday. The trains from Boston to the summit of Mt. Washington will also go into effect on the same day, and the Mt. Washington on Lake Umbagog, and the White Mountains on Squam Lake and Lake Umbagog, Vermont.

Fred Green, a farmer, is being ashore at the freight depot at Kittery. He was accepted for the position held by M. D. Stuart at the station.

Lawrence Blum of this city who has been acting as telegraph operator at Lynn, Mass., has been transferred to Phillips Beach and his place taken by George Black, of Portsmouth, lately employed as messenger by the Postal Telegraph company.

The first copper wire that was ever run through this station or along the line of the Eastern division was put in the office at the station a few days ago. It is to be used for communication between New York and Portland. As yet no offices have been put in on this line, but it is thought that this station will also be made a testing point and a large switch board, with several more entering lines, will be put in.

Herman Russell, for several years baggage master and spare conductor, has been appointed a regular conductor and is running the night Bar Harbor express, taking the place of Conductor Reeves, who has been transferred to the White Mountain express.

Mrs. Arthur Gray of Somerville, Mass., has joined her husband, who is running the 7.35 a. m. local train to Boston from this city. She has taken rooms at Kittery.

A large new fruit stand is being built for the Armstrong cafe to replace the old one at the Boston and Maine station.

Another large shipment of lumber has arrived, consigned to Otis Allen and Son of Lowell, Mass., to be kayed at the works on Noble's Island.

Patrons were surprised to learn that commencing last Monday the rates for a three months' season ticket have been increased on the Boston and Maine railroad, and the rates on single tickets have also increased materially. Freight rates have also been increased on some commodities, but the rates on shipping of shoes remain unchanged.

The increase will foot up many thousands of dollars yearly and will increase the revenue of the road to a large extent.

The season ticket rate from Boston and Portland, which has been \$50 has been increased to \$70.

### MIDDLE STREET BAPTIST PICNIC.

The Middle street Baptist parish has its annual picnic at Hampton Beach on Wednesday, July 1. Special electric cars will take the picnickers from in front of the church.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

"These Precious Isles Set in a Silver Sea."

## Isles of Shoals.

### THE OCEANIC AND APPLE-DORE HOTELS.

Beautifully situated on Star and Appledore Islands, famous for their wonderfully clear and delightful summer climate, the hotels offer unrivaled charms to all those seeking health and pleasure.

Col. Charles J. Ramsdell, for many years so favorably known at the Islands, will have the management of the Hotels, and the excellence of the Table is assured.

The Golf Links and Tennis Grounds have been greatly improved.

A fine fleet of boats manned by careful skippers are ever ready to take parties sailing or fishing. Regular dinners in the Main Dining Hall, \$1.25.

First rate Fish Dinners at 75 cents will be served in the West Dining hall daily at the Oceanic.

The splendid seagoing steamer Rockland, will leave Appledore wharf, foot of Deer street, Portsmouth, N. H., at 8.20 and 11.20 a. m., and 5.10 p. m., on week days. Sundays at 10.45 a. m., and 5 p. m. Returning leave the Islands at 6.00 and 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m., on week days. Sundays, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. LAIGHTON BROTHERS.



These are the finest of fine Summer Shirts and the most perfect of all the good work you can get. All sorts of shirts and shirtings come to us in a store a barrel of shirts, and with your leave, we will make your appearance harmonize with the times. Necker Shirts, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

## For \$25.00

For \$25.00 we will make to your measure a SPRING OVERCOAT or SUIT that will make you wonder how we do it. You can select from many styles of cloths from which we make these noble Spring Garments. Every coat tailored in the finest custom manner in our own workrooms and trimmed with the best grade Molare Serge body lining and fine Satin Sleeve linings.

### ITS TIME NOW TO LAY ASIDE THE HEAVY WINTER OVERCOAT

and be up to date with a Stylish Spring Oversack or Suit. We will give you more value in this \$25.00 made to-order Overcoat or Suit than any house in the city. If you don't find that these Garments will cost you \$35.00 from the ordinary tailor we will refund your money.

SANFORD, THE TAILOR,  
No. 9 Daniel Street, (Up stairs.)

SPRING SUITS!  
We are showing some Very Fine Samples for Spring Suits, made well and guaranteed to fit, from \$18.00 up. Come in and let us make you a nice Business Suit, from \$15.00 to \$20.00.  
MATHES, THE TAILOR,  
7 VAUGHAN ST.

Best Haxall Flour  
\$4.75 a Bbl.  
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AND PRODUCE AT  
WILLIS H. ALVIN'S  
SUCCESSOR TO B. F. RUSSELL,  
Cor. State & Washington Streets.

IF YOU WANT  
Lawn Mower,  
Wheelbarrow, Hoe or Rake,  
CALL AT  
16 MARKET ST.  
PRYOR & MATTHEWS'.  
HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

KALIPAT TEA  
IS STRONGER AND FINER FLAVORED THAN ANY OTHER.  
Sold only in 3 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. packets by your retail grocer.  
SILAS PEIRCE & CO. LTD.  
IMPORTERS, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

WE OFFER FOR SALE  
Lake County, Colorado, 4% Bonds,  
Denominations \$1000, \$500 and \$100.  
W. E. PEIRCE & CO.,  
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.  
29 MARKET STREET . . . . . PORTSMOUTH.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS



## PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They Are Portsmouth People and What They Say Is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences of the rounds of the press are published as facts. People become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of some of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the case of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says: "I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

centa. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



## LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

**HAUGH,**  
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR  
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.

work cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Jan Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the highest Architects and Engineers generally. Patrons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY  
JOHN H. TONGEY

**7-20-4**  
10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,  
Manchester, N. H.

**COAL AND WOOD**

C. E. WALKER & CO.,  
Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

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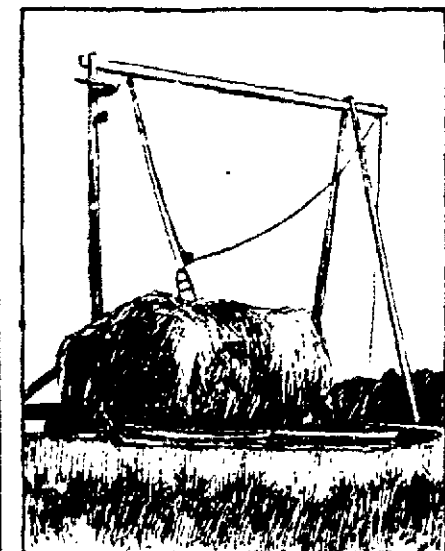
## FARM AND GARDEN

### HAY STACKING.

Devices in Use on Michigan Farms Illustrated and Described.

Various parts of the country and also the large farmer and the small farmer in the same region have the different ways of handling hay. Following are some stacking devices described by Ohio Farmer writers.

A Michigan man says: In this locality it is not an uncommon thing for farmers to stack the larger part of the hay crop. The accompanying illustration shows a derrick I photographed on my neighbor's farm that helps to lessen the labor of stacking by hand. The derrick is made of three poles at least six inches in diameter at the top

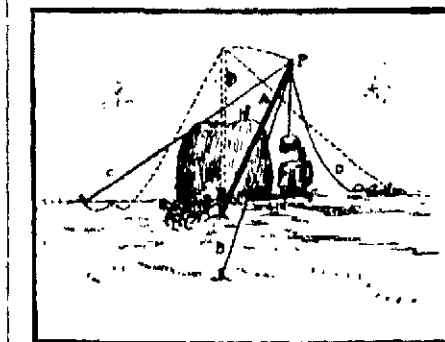


HAY SLING AND STACKING DERRICK.

and about forty feet long. The single pole at the left is set into the ground about four feet in order to hold the derrick in position.

The two bracing poles are also set into the ground about a foot to hold them from slipping. The top piece, to which the pulleys are attached, is 2 by 8 inches by 34 feet long. This piece is bolted to the poles with four and one-half inch poles to give strength to the derrick. In fastening the pulley at the foot of the derrick a large stone was buried four feet in the ground and the pulley attached by means of a wire cable. It may be a question with many farmers who have never used a derrick for stacking hay whether the hay will keep well when stacked in this way. I took special pains to notice the condition of the hay when being taken out of the stack and observed that it even was better than the hay that was stacked by hand by another neighbor just across the road. The hay dropping from the fork seems to pack the stack in the center and allows less settling there to occur.

Another Michigan farmer sends a sketch of a stacking rig that he has used for years, with this explanation: A is the gin pole which swings on a pivot at its base. B is the main stay rope which should run exactly back from the center of the stack in line with the foot of the gin pole. The foot of this pole should stand close up to the bottom (circumference) of the stack, and it should lean forward enough so that the top of the pole shall come directly over the middle of the stack or of the load, as may be required. C and D are stay ropes running at right angles with the main stay rope, both to be sufficiently slack so that the top of the gin pole may swing directly over the load of hay to take its forkful (the C rope being taut) and then may swing over the middle of the stack to drop the forkful (the D rope then being taut and the C rope slack). The "catch block" or lower of the two pulleys (D, D), should be about three feet from the ground, so that when the team begins to pull and the forkful clear the load the team's pulling shall swing the pole and bring its upper end right over the stack and



SWINGING POLE DERRICK.

the forkful be "tripped and dropped" just where it is wanted. Then with the trip rope the man on the load can swing the top of the gin pole back directly over the load for another forkful. A common horse fork, pulley and catch block are all that is required.

The device takes only a man on the load, one on the stack and a boy with the team. It works best on a round stack. The dotted lines in the illustration show the position of the apparatus when swung around just before dropping a forkful on the stack.

### Remedies For Cabbage Worm.

The only sure and abiding remedy for cabbage worm, says an authority, is a small handful of fine sawdust. It is cheap, sure, harmless and effective. Probably the best and cheapest way to combat worms on cabbages is simply to sprinkle salt on the infested heads. From the moment the salt is applied the worms cease to feed, and in an hour or two they drop from the heads to the ground.

Get 5 cents worth of cayenne pepper, put it in the teakettle and make a strong tea. When cool put it in a bottle and squirt some of it on each head or sprinkle out of a pan with a whisk broom.

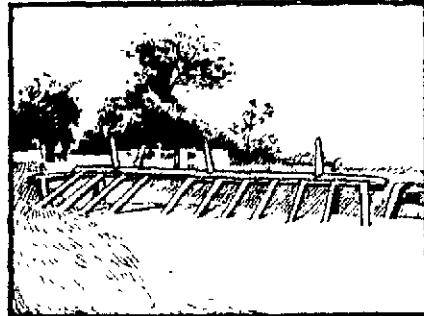
## THE SWEEP RAKE.

A Useful Appliance in the Field Handling of Hay.

The illustration shows a sweep rake used by a Country Gentleman correspondent. He says: The rake of one similar to the one I have used for years is made of a single piece of wood, about two feet long and about two inches wide. It is made of a single piece of wood, about two feet long and about two inches wide.

I thought to take the hay from the swath to the derrick at the fork. I found this would not do as the double harpoon fork would not get dry short clover hay to any advantage, and more than this, the rake wasted too much hay by rubbing it on the ground from the swath to the rack. I thought to use a sling, but found I could not on account of the work mentioned. Hence the most practical way to handle the clover hay was to cock it and allow it to settle at least overnight before stacking. I have in the main, except for stacking purposes, in the past used a revolving rake in the field. I prefer it to the spring tooth because I can slip over trash on the ground that the spring tooth would gather up.

For cocking up for the derrick I found by force of circumstances that the revolving rake would not make the windrows large enough to build cocks the size desired without carrying the hay too far when cocking. A neighbor borrowed my revolving rake for two hours' use and returned it wrecked beyond useful repair. This mishap forced me to use the sweep rake for making the windrows. I would pull the rake as far as the horses could pull it, then turn the horses and pull the rake backward to the starting point and then pull up again. I found that two rake loads would make a large cock; that when drawn to the stack it would make oftentimes two horse fork loads for the derrick to put on the stack. Cocks made from the windrows of the revolving rake would only make one small horse fork load. I found it impossible with those small cocks to keep the stacking force going. The large cocks made from the windrows of the sweep rake, pulled out at a time to the stack with the sweep rake, made it easy to keep the force in hay, and I



SWEEP OR TWO HORSE RAKE.

found them no trouble to handle with the fork after they had been standing overnight.

The bill of lumber and expense of the long rake is as follows:

Headpiece plus, 2 inches by 18 feet—	\$2.00
1 plank 1 by 8 inches by 18 feet—	\$0.63
1 plank 1 by 8 inches by 12 feet—	\$0.47
12 teeth 1 1/2 by 3 inches, at 5c each—	.75
12 3/4 by 4 inch bolts, at 41c each—	.50
2 1/2 by 8 inch bolts, at 5c each—	.12
Carpenter work—	1.50
Total—	\$3.50

Three upright stakes are set in the headpiece to keep the hay from slipping over. The long plank is to put over the ends of teeth and bolts put through at teeth and headpiece. The teeth are notched into the headpiece, the notch being deeper toward the point of the teeth. The ends of the teeth should sharp and slope on the under side toward the point. This prevents their catching in the ground as they are weighted with the load. The teeth should not be made to fit in the headpiece too tight, as if allowed to play a little up and down when at work they will follow the surface better and not be so apt to catch in the ground or run over the hay.

The horses are attached one at each end by a light chain, which should be at least seven and a half feet long. The horses should not be allowed to get in front of the teeth. When drawing empty the rake should be pulled backward. The rapidity with which it can be worked depends very much on the skill of the boys who ride the horses. The land should be smooth and free of stones and stumps.

### Rusty Spot In Cheese.

As soon as an outbreak of "rusty spot" is noticed in cheese it is well, according to the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station, to use cheese color quite freely, as the spots if small can usually be concealed by the use of annatto and the cheese marketed without loss. This is in no sense an injury to the consumer, since neither flavor nor texture of the cheese is affected by either the spots or color.

### News and Notes.

The six highest yields of corn at the Ohio experiment station last season stood in the following order: Missouri Learning, Reid's Yellow Dent, Henderson's Entola, Farmer's Favorite, Danke County Early Mammoth, and Learning.

Pink root is a comparatively new apple disease prominent in New York state. It follows such, and the remedy is a thorough use of bordeaux.

Peaches, pears and plums should be thinned for fine fruit and a vigorous tree.

The augurial grain moth appeared last season for the first time in the wheat fields and granaries of Michigan.

## From the Various College Publications

### Expected the Worst.

"The college boys are just what you expect," said the old man who had been caught cheating in the Yale Record.

No Wonder He Couldn't Find Them. R. H. Morse, Manager of the Yale Record.

"I was sure I had often thought this thing a hell marriage wasn't the real thing. Pennsylvania Punch Bowl."

### A Thrilling Tale.

"You want a thrilling tale is that it? Well, I'll tell you one. It's about a fellow named Yale Record."

Tired of Its Job. "I'm weary of this well going," said the bucket. —Cornell Widow.

### Insult.

"Now," muttered the guide as his charges approached the great St. Bernard, "now things have come to a pretty pass!" —Harvard Lampoon.

### Limerick Intelligence.

There was an old sailor of Crete, Whose peg legs propelled him quite nifty, "Strong liquor," he said, "Never goes to my head. And I know it can't go to my feet." —Trinceton Tiger.

### What He Said.

I had king high — He held an ace — Of course these blanks mean nothing. They help to fill the space. —Yale Record.

### Bad Sign.

"Ma powers are failin'," means the famous writer of Scotch dialect stories.

"Hoot, laddie," says his friend in cheerful tones, "ye're aye muckle better than ane weel end expect frae ye."

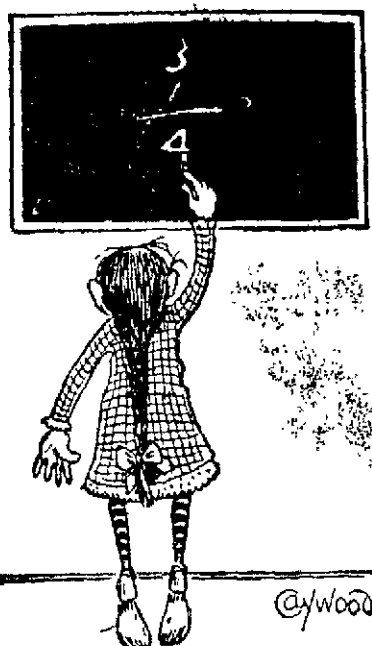
"I dinna ken," sighs the author, albeit he brightens somewhat at the kindly words. "I dinna ken. 'Twas but the day I writ soon dealect whilk I somelike felt I onnerstood mase!"

"Shaking his head dourly, he endeavors to devise a new way to misspell things." —Judge.

### Learned His Lesson.

One more about these queer little human specimens. It had been explained to the son and heir the impossibility of his father buying a "real" locomotive or a "genbine" war ship for him, primarily because of the expense. That evening they had guests to dine, and a small voice asked meekly: "Could I have a piece of bread, please, if it's not too expensive?" —New York Times.

### A Miss Calculation.



—New York Times.

### Confused.

"Did you say a chicken chews its food with its gizzard?" asked the little boy with the high forehead.

"Yes; that is practically the process."

"If that is the case," he queried sweetly, "how can a chicken tell whether it has the toothache or the stomach ache?" —Washington Star.

### Explained.

Mrs. Hanskeep: You said the job would cost \$13. Here you've sent a bill for \$14.

Palmer:—Yes'm. You see, I got to thinkin' it over afterward and I thought maybe you'd be superstitious about it.

### Unprejudiced Evidence.

Conny:—I want your advice about matrimony.

Dummy: But I've never been married.

Conny:—That's why I want your advice.—Chelsea Gazette.

### This Language of Ours.

Nuggsly:—You look as if you were all knocked out.

Wagglesly:—That's right. I'm all in.—Baltimore American.

### The Summer Girl.

She's spoken of in admiration; She's criticized through every nation; No other subject is discussed With so much favor and distrust.

Throughout the world, in every clime, As this, the queen of summer time, Fair creature of the flower and curl, The summer girl.

Some writers scornfully assert She's nothing but a heartless flirt; Our "funny men" all find in her A joke unfailing, as it were.

While others, favorably inclined, Say she's the gem of maidenkind, A jewel among her sex, a pearl, The summer girl.

But through it all she stands alone And calmly manages her own Regardless both of praise or blame, Remains the queen of summer time, Pair creature of the flower and curl, The summer girl.

—Theodore Kuth in Chicago Record-Herald.

## GRIM SAYS GOODBYE TO HIS FRIENDS....

Ah Grim was at times very sad Because he no relatives had Till one day Fee Fum Of Castle Mum-Gum Wrote him, "I'm your uncle, my lad!"



Fum's letter, the size of a gate, Made Grim feel extremely elate. Said he: "Come away And in Giant Land stay. I have there a charming estate."

Ah Grim, while delighted to go, Would not his felicity show. Said he, "I would offend Each kind human friend If I should depart from them so."



The tables for hundreds were laid. A banquet the giant boy made; Grim's uncle was there, Big, jolly and fair, And pride in his nephew displayed.

They drank and they sang and they ate Till some one observed it was late. The giants arose, Grim's friends in sad pose All waved him farewell from the state.

### Trick With Figures.

Here is a good mind reading puzzle. Write a figure on a piece of paper and told it up so that it is concealed. Ask a member of the house circle to keep this till you call for it. Then ask another member to write three separate figures on a piece of paper while you are blindfolded or removed to a point where you cannot possibly see the figures.

The person writes, say, 704. You ask him to reverse the figures thus, 407. You ask him to subtract them thus, 297. Then you ask him to reverse these figures thus, 702. Then you ask him to add them thus, 1,099. If you write 1,099 the answer is always that.

### How Buffalo Bill Got His Name.

Buffalo Bill tells how he got his name. He says that a firm of contractors for the Kansas Pacific railroad one time paid him \$500 a month to supply the laborers on the railroad with buffalo meat. In order to do so he was obliged to shoot the buffaloes with the rifle, killing nearly 5,000 in eighteen months. It was at that time that the boys began calling him Buffalo Bill.

### Girls Can't Play Ball.

"Why don't you play with your little sister?" asked mamma. "Cause I want to play ball," said Horford, "and girls always cry if they don't catch the ball and then cry if they do catch it, 'cause it hurts."

## THE HERALD

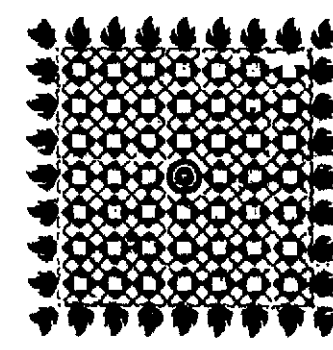
Has The Finest

JOB  
PRINTING  
PLANT

In The City.

Finest  
Work

Reasonable  
Prices.





Who Received  
Tuesday.  
Licenses were granted  
to hotels and liquor  
in this vicinity and various  
the county:  
Isles of Shoals, first class.  
Farragut, Rye Beach, first  
Haley, Newfields, first class.  
Chase, Rockingham Junction,  
s.  
G. Murphy, Newmarket,  
s.  
H. Willey, Newmarket, first  
A Perkins, Epping, first  
y and Tuttle, Epping, second

#### AND TO THE POINT.

change prints a comprehen-  
sive on "What to Wear at the  
The suggestions are evi-  
ade to fit some tropical cli-  
the latitude of Maine, in  
nt year of grace, no assort-  
beach clothing is complete  
leaves out ulsters, rubber  
ackintoshes, umbrellas, some  
or sudden colds and a fire  
out the chill. The list given  
ontemporary may be of use  
the season, however.—Bidden-  
nal.

a New Hampshire men are  
ed to sit down in bar rooms  
their beer at their leisure. It  
a few years ago that a move  
s to have all the bar rooms  
ate equipped with tables and  
rinkers to sit down. It is  
ow the ideas regarding the  
f the liquor traffic differ in  
localities.—Newburyport

Scollard, the poet, has been  
resident of a railroad. But  
nineteen miles of leased  
the office won't interfere  
with his business.—Port-  
rvertiser.

clusion does not necessar-  
The hen with one chick-  
ally the busiest fowl in the  
yard, and a poet with nine  
s of leased railroad on his  
a fair way to either make  
for smooth running on  
time or to get sidetracked  
ach line to the asylum for  
e-minded. If Mr. Scollard  
a railroad as well as he can  
try, the Vanderbilts and the  
nd the Harrimans should  
their laurels, but Art is a  
mistress and a man should  
ce before hitching his wagon  
lend of a railroad train  
has an opportunity to hitch  
ar instead.—Bridford Journ

#### IT ALL THE YEAR.

had the crews of the many  
ig stations along the New  
coast got off duty when on-  
st severe storms of the sea-  
up with the result that  
asters were encountered all  
e coast. Fortunately there  
e in this immediate vicinity  
are likely to be even at this  
f the year, and there hav-  
s.

ssibility would seem to em-  
he need of retaining the  
the stations the year around  
ave the life saving work de-  
upon the presumption that  
t is summer there is nothing  
ou cannot regard the ele-  
this manner. One never  
hat is going to happen in the  
weather changes, and while  
ncy for the summer month-  
ly against serious disaster  
here are all the possibilities  
ain to the ocean, and they  
upon the mind the uncertain-  
the occasion and the impor-  
being prepared for all emer-

the wrecks down in Maine  
week was near a life saving  
out as only the keeper was in  
t took twenty-four hours to  
volunteer crew for the pur-  
aking the men off the wreck.  
ger of such a happening as  
its possible loss of life must  
ent. Then there are the in-  
yaching disasters of the  
season, which require quick  
the part of life savers.

us to us, and to many, that  
sion warrants an effort on  
of members of congress to  
ws in the stations all the  
und, or at least such a pro-  
of the winter crew as would  
lack and effective rescue in  
disaster possible.—Newbury-  
ra.

ad to fear sudden attacks of  
phantum, dysentery, diarrhoea  
er complaint, if you have Dr.  
Extract of Wild Strawberry  
edicine chest.

#### ADVANTAGES OF SILAGE.

The Silo is an Important Factor in  
Successful Dairying.

Professor Eckles says in order to se-  
cure the best results in feeding dairy  
cows it is generally considered that  
some food having that quality known  
as succulence is necessary. When on  
pasture the cow, as a rule, does her  
best, and to make the best of winter  
conditions something must be provided  
that has some of the properties of  
grass. Two methods are used to sup-  
ply this necessary quality—by the use  
of root crops, by the use of silage.  
When attention is given to winter  
dairying silage should by all means be  
provided, as it is undoubtedly the  
cheapest food for this purpose.

There is no way by which the corn  
crop can be used to better advantage  
than by putting it in a silo. Probably  
more feeding value can be secured  
from an acre of corn put into the silo  
than from an equal area utilized in  
any other way. Silo is always relished  
by cows and furnishes a large part of  
the roughness required in a cheap and  
palatable form. The number of silos  
in use is constantly increasing, espe-  
cially in the dairy sections. Silage is  
also growing in favor as a summer  
feed to supplement pastures.

The advantages of silage as com-  
pared with field cured fodder have  
been summed up by Professor H. J.  
Waters as follows:

"The practice of preserving the  
green corn plant in the silo has grown  
rapidly in favor, especially with the  
dairy farmer. It commends itself on  
the ground that—

"First.—A large quantity of material  
may be stored in a comparatively small  
space.

"Second.—Green and succulent food  
is thereby provided for the winter  
months.

"Third.—The green plant is more pal-  
atable, the coarser parts of the stalk  
being much more completely consumed  
when made into silage.

"Fourth.—The harvesting is done  
during the pleasant weather in the  
early fall, and the drudgery of hand-  
ling dry stover in winter is obviated.

"Fifth.—It is cheaper on the whole  
than to be at the expense of husking  
and grinding the ears and cutting and  
shredding the stover. It does not ap-  
pear to affect the digestibility of the  
material favorably or unfavorably."



In a paper read at the recent meet-  
ing of the Wisconsin Dairymen's as-  
sociation C. P. Goodrich gave an account  
of his visit to the dairy farms of Fond  
du Lac county, Wis. After stating the  
number of farmers he visited that took  
their milk to creameries and giving the  
price their milk brought he said:

I took the statements of twelve pa-  
trons of a cheese factory. This fac-  
tory made cheese the year round and  
paid for milk by test, and these twelve  
were nearly all that had patronized  
the factory the whole twelve months.

These patrons had 172 cows. The  
average cost of feed per cow was  
\$29.60; average returns from factory  
for milk, \$34.20; average pounds of  
milk per cow, 8,835; average price of  
milk, 88.2 cents per 100 pounds; aver-  
age profit per cow, \$4.60.

There are many persons who wish to  
know whether it is more profitable to  
patronize a creamery or a cheese fac-  
tory. It will be seen that the average  
price of milk at the creamery was  
85.2 cents per 100 pounds, while at the  
cheese factory it was 3 cents more.  
This statement is a little misleading,  
for the milk received at the cheese fac-  
tory did not average so high in test as  
that received at the creamery. Four  
per cent milk at the creamery aver-  
aged 84 cents and at the cheese fac-  
tory 92 cents. Possibly this 8 cents  
may make up for the difference in val-  
ue between skim milk and whey. At  
all events, you have the facts as I  
found them.

#### Clean Dairy Utensils.

In a new bulletin from the Illinois  
experiment station Professor Wilber J.  
Fraser says: "One of the first essen-  
tials in keeping dairy utensils clean is  
to have a clean surface. This fact  
should be kept in mind when purchas-  
ing, and if all seams are not flushed  
smooth with solder this should be done.  
As soon as the tin is worn off on the  
inside, exposing the iron, the utensils  
should be discarded, for they cannot  
be properly cleaned when in this con-  
dition. All utensils should be washed  
as soon as possible after using, since  
the longer the milk remains on them  
the harder they will be to clean. They  
should first be rinsed with lukewarm  
water to remove the milk, then washed  
with hot water and soap or some alkali  
and sealed with boiling water, or  
with steam if it is available. Cans  
should never be tightly closed when  
not in use, and should be placed on a  
rack in an inverted position, so that  
the dust cannot blow into them. If  
possible, they should be placed where  
the sun will shine on them, as that will  
do much toward keeping them pure  
and sweet."

#### Air For the Cows.

H. E. Cook, Denmark, N. Y., holds  
that every dairy barn should be con-  
structed so as to give every cow 500  
cubic feet of air. For lighting there  
ought to be thirty-six square feet of  
window to each 5,000 cubic feet of air.  
To one who is building a new cow barn  
these ought to be taken as standard fig-  
ures. One thing Mr. Cook greatly em-  
phasized was plenty of light for its  
effect on disease germs. Dark cow  
stables are not uncommon, but accord-  
ing to this experienced and scientific  
speaker they should be banished.



To determine definitely the amount  
of milk that gets out, milk during the  
process of milking and how much this  
can be lessened by washing the udder,  
the following was done:

It was determined after several  
trials with three different milkers on  
dairy cows that it requires an average  
of four and one-half minutes to milk a  
cow. A glazed dish eleven inches in  
diameter, the size of an ordinary milk  
pail, was placed in the top of a pail  
and held under the cow's udder in the  
same position as when milking. For  
four and one-half minutes the milker  
then went through motions similar to  
those made in milking, but without  
drawing any milk. The amount of  
dirt which fell into the dish during the  
operation was of course approximately  
the same as would have gone into the  
milk during the milking process. The  
dirt caught in the dish was then brush-  
ed into a small glass weighing tube,  
the udder washed and the process re-  
peated. The dirt which fell from the  
washed udder was also carefully  
brushed into a weighing tube. Both  
tubes were then placed in a desiccator  
and after drying twenty-four hours  
were accurately weighed on a chem-  
ical balance.

Sixty trials were made at different  
seasons of the year. With udders that  
were apparently clean it was found  
that an average of three and one-half  
times as much dirt fell from the un-  
washed udders as from the same udders  
after they were washed. With  
soiled udders the average was twenty-  
two and with muddy udders the aver-  
age was ninety-four times as much  
dirt from the unwashed as from the  
same udders after washing. — Illinois  
Bulletin.

#### The Reading Dairymen Wins.

I have seen one dairymen with a  
beautiful home, large and well ven-  
tilated stables, all the product of a herd  
of milk cows, and another farmer  
with the same old house he built ten  
years before, dilapidated stables, gates  
broken, fences down, all the product  
of another herd of cows, equal in num-  
ber to the first. Why this difference  
with the same conditions?

If you go into the home of the first  
class of men you will find agricultural  
papers; you will find a reader, a man  
who has a thinker and is using it. He  
may not be a graduate of any agricul-  
tural college, but he is a self educated  
man, who received a large part of his  
education from the agricultural papers.  
How much more advanced he would  
have been if he had learned the rudiments  
at the agricultural college! But  
greater honor is due to self education  
than to a college educated man. Still,  
if progress was to depend on self edu-  
cation we would resemble the small in-  
stead of the ant.

I am a firm believer that the duty of  
every state is to place a premium on  
agricultural pursuits. The most im-  
portant branch of agriculture is dairying.  
The growth of cereals depends  
on dairying to return its elements to  
the soil of which the soil has been  
robbed by their growth. Dairying en-  
riches the soil, while the growth of  
cereals impoverishes it. Therefore no  
branch of agriculture should be fos-  
tered and encouraged as much as the  
dairying industry.—E. A. McDonald,  
Washington State Dairy and Food  
Commissioner.

**Good and Timely Literature.**  
The dairy and food department of  
Minnesota has recently issued several  
important circulars. One is entitled  
"Butter Is King" and is being placed  
in the hands of the farmers of that  
state. It treats the subject of dairying  
briefly, simply and thoroughly. It  
shows that it is not necessary for one  
to buy a lot of thoroughbred stock to  
start in the business, but that the  
proper way is to gradually grade up  
one's herd. The matter of feeds is  
taken up and instructions given for  
the planting of soiling crops and the  
building of silos. There are ample di-  
rections for the care and handling of  
milk, and the circular concludes with  
the dairy laws of the state. A second  
circular on "Preparation and Propaga-  
tion of Pure Commercial Cultures" has  
been sent out to the butter makers in  
the state. It treats the subject clearly  
and fully.

**The "Dairy Shark."**  
J. A. Crockett, dairymen, Utah Agri-  
cultural college, has recently sent out  
warning to the butter makers of his  
state against a "dairy shark" who is  
disposing of a process whereby he  
claims the yield of butter is increased  
from 50 to 100 per cent in excess of  
that made in the ordinary manner.  
Same old fraud that bobs up now and  
again. All farmers and dairymen  
should leave all such fellows and their  
"process" alone.—Dairy and Creamery.

**A Cash Illustration.**  
The Arizona experiment station has  
recorded the results of a cold rain on  
the milk flow of the station herd. The  
cows were exposed three days to a cold  
rain. During this time they decreased  
37 per cent in milk yield and continued  
until it reached 50 per cent, and it was  
a month until they gave as much milk  
as before the storm. Hoard's Dairy-  
man says this is what might be called  
a cash illustration of the value of shel-  
tering cows from cold rains.

**Neglected Subjects.**  
Professor Hancock, the dairy expert  
of the Minnesota station, says that  
"too much has been said about bal-  
anced rations and too little about kind-  
ness and regularity, too much about  
dairy bred cows and too little about  
dairy bred men."

than that of Segis Luka, 36,617. She is  
credited with twenty-eight pounds of  
butter in seven days.—Hoard's Dairy-  
man.

#### ABOUT STARTERS.

The Best Methods of Preparing and  
Handling Them.

I get a great many letters from but-  
ter makers asking the questions re-  
garding starters and the best methods  
of handling them, says Creamery Jour-  
nal. These are all welcome, and I al-  
ways take pleasure in answering them.  
There are a great many butter makers  
who do not avail themselves of this  
opportunity, and hoping that this will  
fall into the hands of some one anxious  
to learn and improve the quality of  
butter, I will again give in full the  
preparation of starter and how to use it.

To begin with, I would advise all  
who are not familiar with the starter  
to use a commercial starter. After  
you have your commercial culture of a  
half ounce bottle on hand, select  
three quarts of the best milk, pasteurize  
it up to 180 degrees by setting the  
pail which contains the milk into hot  
water, and hold it at that temperature  
for twenty minutes.

Then transfer it into a vessel that  
contains cold water and cool it. When  
at 90 degrees pour the culture in the  
half ounce bottle into the milk and stir  
it well. Then cool it to 75 degrees,  
cover up and hold at the above tem-  
perature until the next morning, when  
it will commence to coagulate. Skim  
off the top and throw it away. Just  
as soon as the starter gets thick set  
it in ice water and keep it there until  
you have pasteurized the milk you  
wish to use in which is done as fol-  
lows: Select the amount of milk that  
you want to use for a starter. For ex-  
ample, we will take thirty gallons of  
the best morning's milk. Run it sepa-  
rately through one of the separators  
and catch the skim milk in the starter  
can. Pasteurize it by heating to 180  
degrees and hold it at that temperature  
for twenty minutes. Then cool, and  
when down to 90 degrees pour into this  
amount of pasteurized milk a pint and  
a half of the prepared culture starter,  
and then cool it at this time of the  
year to 64 degrees, put cover on and  
let it stand until morning. The next  
morning after it has coagulated put it  
into your cream vat just before com-  
mencing to skim. Save out a pint and  
a half again. Select about ten gallons  
of clean morning's milk and pour it  
into the cream vat with the starter,  
for the starter to live on and thereby  
not become overripe. Stir it well. Skim  
a fairly heavy cream into this starter  
and occasionally stir it. Stirring the  
cream must not be neglected. Stir it  
often and five minutes at a time.

I would advise using about a 15 per  
cent starter at this time of the year.

Always be careful not to let the  
starter get overripe. A starter is at  
its best at about 40 degrees of acidity.

By all means use a starter and make  
as good a butter as the other fellow.  
Use the acid test often.

Use the acid test often.

Quite extensive feeding trials at a  
Danish experiment station led to the  
conclusion that in actual feeding re-  
sults one pound of mixed grain (bar-  
ley, oats and rye) is equal to one pound  
of Indian corn or one pound of wheat  
grain or three-fourths of a pound of  
cotton seed meal. A Norwegian Ex-  
periment or the same character with  
a herd of eight cows indicated that  
one pound of gluten feed has a some-  
what higher feeding value than a  
mixture of one-half pound of rye grain  
and one-half pound of cotton seed meal.  
The test of the values of these cases  
was the yield of milk and cream as  
affected by the grain ration.

**Silage For Dairy Cows.**  
Answering a correspondent, Hoard's  
Dairymen says the amount of silage  
required by forty cows will depend  
upon the amount fed per day and the  
number of days it is to be fed. In this  
latitude (Wisconsin) the careful  
dairymen estimates for feeding 200  
days at least and at the rate of not  
less than an average of thirty pounds  
per day to each animal. More and  
more also is he beginning to provide  
some extra for use during the summer  
drought and does not consider four  
tons per cow any too much for a year's  
supply.

**Feeding and Profit.**  
A man in northeast Georgia keeps  
sixty-four Jersey cows on 150 acres of  
land. He feeds ensilage, fodder, wheat,  
oats, rye, vetch, alfalfa, corn, cotton  
seed meal and bran and has Bermuda  
pasture. He reports a profit of 25 per  
cent. Another dairymen in the same  
section of the state keeps 125 cows,  
Jersey and grades, and feeds corn, en-  
silage, sorghum hay, corn fodder,  
wheat, straw, bran and cotton seed  
meal. He estimates that a cow that  
produces 200 pounds of butter per an-  
num will pay a profit of \$25 to \$35 per  
year.

**A Study in Dairy Form.**  
In the Holstein-Friesian Annals there  
are only three cows with larger records

than that of Segis Luka, 36,617. She is  
credited with twenty-eight pounds of  
butter in seven days.—Hoard's Dairy-  
man.

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The following suggestions for helping  
to increase dairy profits are credited to  
the Vermont Dairymen's association.  
Stables should be well ventilated,  
lighted and drained, should have tight  
floors, walls and be plainly constructed.  
No musty or dirty litter, no strong  
smelling material and no manure  
should remain in the stable longer  
than is absolutely necessary.

White wash the stable once or twice  
a year. Would recommend using land  
plaster in manure gutters daily.

Feed no dry, dusty fodder previous  
to milking. If dusty, sprinkle before  
it is fed.

Keep stable and dairy room in clean  
condition.

Keep only healthy cows. Promptly  
remove suspected animals.

Remove the milk promptly from the  
stable to a clean, dry room where the  
air is pure and sweet.

Strain the milk through a clean flannel  
cloth or through two or three thick-  
nesses of cheesecloth.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as  
it is strained. The cooler it is the  
more souring is retarded. If covers  
are left off the cans cover with cloths  
or mosquito netting.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with  
that which has been cooled nor allow  
it to freeze.

Under no circumstances should any-  
thing be added to milk to prevent its  
souring. Such dolges violate the law  
of both God and man.

**Cause of the Increase.**  
The remarkable increase in the pro-  
duction of milk and butter in the  
United States in the last decade was  
due far more to increased yield per  
cow than to increase in the number of  
cows. There is plenty of opportunity  
for an equally great increase in the  
production per cow during the present  
decade. As farmers become more care-  
ful and accurate in determining the  
relative production of their cows the  
culling of their herds becomes more  
rigorous. This immediately raises the  
average standard of production and  
tends by the aid of the laws of heredi-  
tary to increase the producing capa-  
city of the descendants of cows retained  
for dairy purposes.—Midland Farmer.

**Dairy Education.**  
A. W. Trow, the prominent farmer,  
creamery man and agricultural writer  
of Glenville, Minn., has recently been  
made a member of the educational  
staff of the dairy and food department  
in his state. His work will be very  
largely of an educational nature and  
among the farmers and dairymen. He  
will attend a good many farmers' in-  
stitutes, creamery picnics and district  
or county creamery conventions, deliv-  
ering addresses on topics of importance  
bearing directly on dairying.

The \$30,000 annual appropriation re-  
cently voted by the legislature, to-  
gether with the improved and amend-  
ed dairy laws just secured, give Min-  
nesota splendid facilities for aiding in  
the most effective way her great dairy  
and creamery interests.

**Tips For Creameries.**  
Milk cans should be washed and  
sterilized with steam at the factory,  
and some other receptacle should be  
used to return the skim milk or whey  
to the farm. If the cans are used for  
this purpose they should by all means  
be emptied as soon as they reach the  
farm, thoroughly washed and scalded  
and placed on a rack in an inverted  
position with the covers off.

Dairy markets should be developed  
by selling products of known stand-  
ards put up in such forms that the  
consumer will get the original package  
and know its grade or quality.—Illinois  
Bulletin No. 83.

**Manipulation.**  
A Danish veterinarian has invented  
an udder manipulator for the purpose  
of extracting the last few drops of  
milk in each of the cow's teats after  
milking. With the hired help question  
so serious the average farmer and  
dairymen considers himself very for-  
tunate if he is able to get the milking  
done minus the manipulation.—Cream-  
ery Journal.

**Churning Hints.**  
Should you use the old fashioned  
dasher churn you are annoyed by the  
cream, milk and butter splashing out  
at the top, where the dasher handle  
goes through. This may be avoided by  
melting the bottom off a small fruit  
or baking powder can and placing it  
over the handle of the dasher. It rests  
on the lid of the churn and catches all  
the "splash" and conducts it back into  
the churn. If you only have one pound  
of butter per week to sell don't take it  
to market in a shapeless mass. A mold  
is cheap and pays for itself in a short  
time. People like to buy attractive but-  
ter and will pay extra for it.—Midland  
Farmer.

**Good Prospects In The West.**  
This has been another wet spring in  
the west, though possibly not as bad  
as last spring, says Creamery Journal.  
Grass has grown very rank under the  
influence of excessive moisture and a  
week or two of quite warm weather.  
Everything points to a large make of  
butter, looking at it from the pasturage  
standpoint, though there appears to be  
a tendency now creeping upon the  
farmer to keep a few less cows than  
he formerly did not because milking  
them does not pay, but because farm  
labor has become scarce, is command-  
ing very high prices, and a good hand,  
willing to help with the milking, is  
very hard to find.

However, in spite of this, we do not  
anticipate any material decrease in the  
western output this year. The east,  
however, suffered from a drought in  
May and June which may put down its  
make.

#### DIFFERENCES IN MILKMEN.

It is a Sure Thing That Kindness to  
the Cow Brings Good Returns.

Cows have their enemies. Among  
their enemies they recognize some as  
such who should be their warmest  
friends. Writes E. E. Ryan of West  
Virginia to Modern Dairymen: "The milk-  
man who enters the stable to milk his  
of the door, and the cow, who looks  
at the cow, and the milk, and the milk,  
says, 'I don't care for you.' I don't  
invented the story. She stands in ap-  
proach, her nerves are at much tension  
nerves drawn, the stambleness of  
her milking shows it, and it is no won-  
der that he exclaims, 'Why don't you  
let down your milk?'

She does not regard that farmer as  
her best friend who on some provoca-  
tion pokes her with a pitchfork, mon-  
ster with a club or who sends a shower  
of clods or stones upon her back. Such  
treatment cannot and will not bring  
success to the dairy. Hired men should  
be instructed on these lines and given  
to understand that such treatment will  
bring about a prompt dismissal.

The cows should be fondled and pet-  
ted and made to feel that there is a  
feeling of gentleness and kindness to-  
ward them. Treat them occasionally  
with good things to eat, whether in the  
field or barnyard, and you will soon  
find your wild, stubborn, fractious  
"beasts" tamed down so they will  
really welcome your coming. In this  
way they can soon be trained to come  
at the first sound of the voice. You  
will soon cease scouring the woods in  
search of them or going to the back  
side of the field. At milking time you  
will find them waiting at the pasture  
gate ready for service. Kindness to  
the cows will soon cause them to yield  
an increase of milk and butter and  
make the dairy one of profit and pleas-  
ure.

**A Famous Jersey Bull.**  
This famous Jersey bull was im-  
ported from England by F. S. Poor.  
Golden Fern's Lad sired Flying Fox  
and a great list of celebrities.

**Start For a Calf.**  
Sweet, warm skim milk and ground  
corn and oats fed dry—no, not in the  
milk—always make a sure foundation  
on which to start a well born calf to-  
ward cowhood. Don't believe the fel-  
low who says, the dairy calf should  
have no corn. He will also tell you of  
cheaper feeds than oats, but you'll  
never find a better, and that is a con-  
sideration.—Dairy and Creamery.

**CHEESE MAKING**

W. P. McConnell, state dairy and  
food commissioner of Minnesota, speak-  
ing of the cheese industry in that  
state, says:

"What we want is a uniform cheese,  
and our aim from now on will be to  
secure this. The cheese industry is  
paying now more than the butter fac-  
tories. A new cheese factory can be  
equipped for \$800 or \$1,000, and it can  
be run with from 100 to 200 cows and  
pay as much per 100 pounds for milk  
as a creamery that costs from \$3,000  
to \$5,000 and requiring the milk from  
400 to 500 cows.

"A pound of cheese can be made  
from ten pounds of milk, and it takes  
twenty-three pounds of milk to make  
a pound of butter. With the present  
price of cheese at 13 cents a pound and  
that of butter at 23 cents it requires  
little calculation to prove that cheese  
making is a profitable business."

"At present Wisconsin has 2,000  
cheese factories, while Minnesota has  
only seventy-two."

**English Cream Cheese.**  
Very thick cream is poured carefully  
into a linen bag and this hung up, with  
a basin underneath to catch the whey,  
in a cool room or cellar. The air in the  
room must be pure, as the cream easily  
absorbs odors. When the whey is  
partly drained off, the bag is twisted  
tight and bound so as to dry the curd  
more; then, after twenty-four to forty-  
eight hours, according to temperature  
and the consistency of the cream, the  
"cheese" is ready to eat and may be  
molded as desired. This is hardly  
cheese, as no rennet is used; perhaps  
it should be called a "sour cream  
curd."

**Wisconsin Cheese.**  
Despite the fact that there is no ex-  
port demand for Wisconsin cheese at  
the present time, the entire product of  
the past year has been disposed of in  
the United States at advanced prices,  
and the domestic demand today ex-  
ceeds the supply, says Dairy and  
Creamery. In former years Wisconsin  
cheese found a ready market in Eng-  
land, but the manufacturers there be-  
gan to make "filled cheese," reducing  
the standard, and the Canadians  
stepped in and took the English mar-  
ket away from them. Two years ago  
a state law practically stopped the  
manufacture of filled cheese, and  
while the foreign market has not been  
recovered, the capacity of the Wiscon-  
sin factories is taxed to meet the de-  
mand for the home market.

**PORTSMOUTH'S  
SECRET AND SOCIAL  
SOCIETIES.**  
WHEN AND WHERE THEY  
MEET.  
A Guide for Visitors and  
Members.

**OAK CASTLE, 10, A. E. G. R.**  
Meets at Hall, Fairce Block, High St.  
Second and Third Wednesdays of





CITY BRIEFS.

St. John's Day.

The day of St. John's day was observed in an appropriate manner by the different Masonic lodges.

At 10 o'clock a service was held at the church.

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96TH ANNIVERSARY

At Laying Corner Stone Of St. John's Church By Masonic Fraternity.

The laying of the corner stone of St. John's church was held at the church.

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THE VALUE OF AN ANGELUS

Consists in the great amount of pleasure which every member of the family derives from its use.

It provides the BUSINESS MAN a delightful relaxation from the cares and worry of the office.

It provides the HOSTESS with a never-failing source of entertainment.

The YOUNG PEOPLE enjoy its large repertoire of popular songs, operatic selections, waltzes, etc.

If you think seriously of purchasing a player let us place one in your house on free trial. We assume all risks.

Price \$250 No more than other and inferior players.

H. P. MONTCOMERY, 6 Pleasant Street.

PERSONALS.

Thomas E. Call passed Tuesday night in Boston.

Mrs. George R. Palfrey was the guest of friends in Greenland on Monday.

Edward Bernsten of Cambridge, Mass., has entered the employ of Lewis E. Staples.

William M. Griffin of Harvard college has arrived home to pass his summer vacation.

Frank Gooding, Esq., of Boston is visiting his sister at the Governor Goodwin mansion on Islington street.

Human Crompton is the officer for the Wentworth House coaches at the Boston and Maine station this year.

Deputy Marshal E. P. Stoddard is here from Concord to attend the De Witt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, celebration today.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy V. Hill are passing their honeymoon at the Rockingham. Mr. Hill is a son of Governor John J. Hill of Maine.

Mrs. Hugh L. Cole of New York arrived at the A. P. Preston house, Miller avenue, on Tuesday, and will occupy it during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glover Niles of Boston are occupying their summer home, the ancient Jaffrey house, near the life saving station, at New Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Walker and Miss Walker of the Vendome, Boston, came on Saturday to the Wentworth for the summer, being among the first of that hotel's guests to arrive.

Miss Lucy U. Sise of Court street gives a tea this Wednesday afternoon complimentary to her guest, Miss Angelina Remey, daughter of Rear Admiral Remey, U. S. N., retired, of Washington.

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The YOUNG PEOPLE enjoy its large repertoire of popular songs, operatic selections, waltzes, etc.

If you think seriously of purchasing a player let us place one in your house on free trial. We assume all risks.

Price \$250 No more than other and inferior players.

H. P. MONTCOMERY, 6 Pleasant Street.

PERSONALS.

Thomas E. Call passed Tuesday night in Boston.

Mrs. George R. Palfrey was the guest of friends in Greenland on Monday.

Edward Bernsten of Cambridge, Mass., has entered the employ of Lewis E. Staples.

William M. Griffin of Harvard college has arrived home to pass his summer vacation.

Frank Gooding, Esq., of Boston is visiting his sister at the Governor Goodwin mansion on Islington street.

Human Crompton is the officer for the Wentworth House coaches at the Boston and Maine station this year.

Deputy Marshal E. P. Stoddard is here from Concord to attend the De Witt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, celebration today.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy V. Hill are passing their honeymoon at the Rockingham. Mr. Hill is a son of Governor John J. Hill of Maine.

Mrs. Hugh L. Cole of New York arrived at the A. P. Preston house, Miller avenue, on Tuesday, and will occupy it during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glover Niles of Boston are occupying their summer home, the ancient Jaffrey house, near the life saving station, at New Castle.

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